FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMUNIQUE OUTLINES STATUS OF BEAGLE TALKS

PY170010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1733 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 May (TELAM)--The communique on the Beagle conflict released simultaneously in Buenos Aires, Santiago and the Vatican today states that the time has come to make an in-depth analysis of the main issues of the conflict in line with the definition provided in the first of the accords signed in Montevideo on 8 January 1979.

The communique states:

"As provided for in the preceding communique, since 6 May His Eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore has been conducting joint and also separate meetings with the Chilean and Argentine delegations, within the framework of the mediation which is being conducted by His Holiness Pope John Paul II in the conflict over the southern zone.

"During the joint meeting held on 6 May, the representative of the mediator and the heads of the two delegations expressed their satisfaction over the call addressed 3 days earlier by the Argentine and Chilean episcopate to all the faithful and the people of the two countries asking for their cooperation in order to make the mediation succeed. The participants at this meeting expressed their opinion that the episcopal document is undoubtedly a great help to the mediation and indicated their desire to express their appreciation to the bishop in this communique.

"Over 200 meetings have been held with the participation of one or both delegations during the year which has passed since the official launching of the mediation. These meetings allowed the two delegations to convey their viewpoints on the terms of the conflict, on its background and on the positions they have deemed appropriate. The meetings also served as a forum for negotiations to establish points of agreement and to reconcile viewpoints on issues which do not constitute the nucleus of the conflict but are most certainly related to it.

"These preliminary tasks, recommended by the holy father in his speech on 27 September 1979, have given rise to a positive basis for the progress of negotiations concerning the various controversial issues.

"After a year of fruitful and intensive toil, the mediation is now moving into an especially important phase, because it is believed that the time has come to make an in-depth analysis of the main issues of the conflict, in line with the definition provided in the first of the accords signed in Montevideo on 8 January 1979.

"The complex and sensitive nature of this phase makes it necessary to follow, from now on, whatever methodology might be considered most appropriate. It is expected that there will be a stepping-up of talks between each delegation and the representative of the mediator and his aide, and joint talks will be held whenever circumstances make it advisable.

"Undoubtedly the contribution of the news media in informing the public about the nature of the mediation and building confidence in the august mediator will be helpful."

VIDELA, FIGUEIREDO REPORTEDLY DISCUSS STROESSNER SUCCESSION

PY162343 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 May 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The presidents of Argentina and Brazil, Jorge Rafael Videla and Joao Baptista Figueiredo, yesterday held their first private meeting to discuss issues of interest to the two countries. During this meeting they made a close analysis of security in the Southern Cone, according to well-informed sources. Within the framework of this analysis the two presidents exchanged views on hemispheric affairs without making a detailed evaluation of the status of Central America.

Obviously, bilateral affairs warranted most of the attention of the two presidents and occupied most of the meeting. However, according to the same source, the talks also dealt with the Paraguayan political situation, namely General Stroessner's succession, in the light of the special relationship which the two countries have with Paraguay.

Government Denies Report

PY162345 Buenos Aires TALAM in Spanish 1802 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 May (TELAM)--The public information secretariat this afternoon released a communique refuting a report published today in the newspaper CLARIN, to the effect that Presidents Videla and Figueiredo had discussed security in the Southern Cone and the domestic situation of neighboring nations.

The communique emphasizes that this information is totally false and expresses great displeasure over the dissemination of untrue news which could affect relations between fraternal nations.

The communique states:

"In view of the fact that the newspaper CLARIN has published a report which states that while they had lunch, Presidents Videla and Figueiredo discussed the security of the Southern Cone and matters related to the political succession in Paraguay and its impact on that country's relations with Brazil and Argentina, the development of the Bolivian process and the beginning of a political thaw in Uruguay, the Argentine Government wishes to make it clear that:

"1. These statements are totally false.

"2. It regrets that the daily CLARIN has published such irresponsible rumors, which portray the Argentine and Brazilian presidents as engaged in interference in the domestic affairs of other nations, something which would not be in line with Argentina's traditions and the firm position of the armed forces in this regard.

"3. It is greatly displeased with the dissemination of untrue news which could affect relations between fraternal nations."

Figueiredo Holds Press Conference

PY162147 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1443 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 16 May (NA)--The Brazilian president, Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, has compared his country and Argentina to a couple of hesitant lovers who, overcoming their pride, have finally decided to get married, "and who are now thinking about how many children they are going to have."

This spontaneous and cheerful assertion, which was made by Figueiredo this morning during a colorful and freewheeling press conference he gave at the Plaza Hotel, was nevertheless taken very seriously by the Brazilian journalists who were present, because such an assertion by their president is indicative of the complete success of the historic visit he is making to Buenos Aires.

Figueiredo also said that Brazil supports Argentina's demands regarding its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, although he made it clear that this subject had not been specifically discussed with President Jorge Videla.

Figueiredo talked with Argentine and Brazilian journalists for 26 minutes in a press conference which was scheduled late yesterday and which had not been included in the original program of the visit. Before the start of the press conference, Brazilian journalists were urged to refrain from asking questions, if they had any, on Brazilian domestic matters.

The press conference began at 0934, but for the first few minutes the large number of photographers and cameramen who tried to approach the president to take pictures prevented the orderly development of the question-and-answer period with the 50 journalists in attendance. The conference then became animated and reached its liveliest point when a journalist asked Figueiredo to specifically describe the current state of relations between Argentina and Brazil and how they will develop in the future.

"I would say that Brazil and Argentina have always loved one another," Figueiredo answered. "They always liked each other, but never did either of the parties, maybe due to pride, try to approach the other. This approach has now been made. It has been successful. We desire fundamental results. I would say that this marriage was in the cards, and now the man and woman, the married couple, have begun to think about how many children they are going to have.

"There is no political rivalry between us. We wish to be partners without harming each other, and we must join our efforts in order to obtain mutual benefits and to help the other nations of Latin America," the president said.

The visitor stated that during his talks with Videla he had discussed overall matters regarding the Latin American situation, especially regarding the unity of the Southern Cone countries, "not as a bloc or alliance," he said, "but as friendly countries, each one of them with its ideals, responsibilities and independence, each one of them defending its independence and its sovereignty in order to create a society living in harmony that will defend, I repeat, the interests of Latin America."

Regarding the economic sector, Figueiredo said that solid trade between Brazil and Argentina will strengthen the trade of the region in general.

He also indicated that the two countries should concern themselves with drafting a strategy for producing food for a world which is becoming increasingly hungry and needy and that it is his opinion that the two nations, as of now, should persist in seeking solutions for everything that is difficult instead of merely postponing the discussion of those difficult matters.

"We desire to and we must resolve all our problems, and in order to resolve them we must, of course, if necessary, sometimes make compromises," he stressed.

Regarding the cooperation agreements that are to be signed tomorrow in the field of nuclear technology, Figueiredo admitted that Argentina is more advanced in this field, and he stressed that this technology will be compensated for with industrial technology, especially in the heavy industry sector, in which his country is more advanced.

Brazilian Newsmen Query Videla

PY162230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1625 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 16 May (TELAM)--Argentine President Gen Jorge Rafael Videla stated today that the visit of Brazilian President Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo is evidence of their mutual desire to work together. At a press conference held at government house at the request of Brazilian journalists, General Videla characterized Figueiredo's visit as a political action in which he is conveying his desire to come and to be received.

The press conference was held in the south room of government house from 1055 to 1140.

President Videla discussed the common projects that will be implemented after General Figueiredo's visit and the future of bilateral relations in the economic and technological fields. He stated that the only goal of the Argentine nuclear plan is the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

In reply to a journalist who asked whether the Argentine plan included explosions, President Videla reiterated that Argentina seeks to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and emphasized the significance of research activities in the development of our own technology.

President Videla declined to reveal the details of the agreements to be signed tomorrow at government house but indicated that this rapprochement transcends mere geographical proximity and seeks to promote bilateral relations and the two countries' influence in the region, in the River Plate basin and in the Southern Cone. In this respect, he said that their decision is to march together toward a common goal which would generously encompass the entire region, but he made it clear that the formation of a bloc, an axis, is not being considered because this would be selfish.

He stated that there is a vast amount of room in the economic field for joint actions designed to meet the challenges of a competitive world. The same is true of the cultural and technological fields, in which everything can be translated into positive action.

He said that relations with Brazil have gone through both bright and dark periods. A bright period that began in October 1979, when agreements for the joint exploitation of the Parana River were signed with both Paraguay and Brazil, has now reached its peak with this visit.

Ten Agreements Signed

PY171610 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 17 May (TELAM)--The Argentine and Brazilian foreign ministers, Carlos Washington Pastor and Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, respectively, today signed 10 documents, including agreements, treaties and notes aimed at strengthening relations between the 2 countries.

The first document is the cooperation agreement for the development and application of nuclear energy for peaceful uses. This document gives authority to the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) to sign agreements with the appropriate Brazilian organizations in the nuclear field and will be put into operation through an exchange of diplomatic notes.

It was also established that the two governments will consult each other to coordinate their positions at the international level when necessary.

Notes were also signed implementing the cooperation agreements signed today between the CNEA and Brazilian nuclear organizations.

Notes were then signed establishing reciprocal tax exemptions for the materials necessary to build the new Argentine Embassy in Brasilia and the new Brazilian Embassy in Buenos Aires.

The Argentine and Brazilian foreign ministers also signed an agreement creating a mixed commission to carry out the necessary studies and projects to start, as soon as possible, the construction of an international bridge over the Iguazu River near Puerto Iguazu, Argentina, and Porto Meira, Brazil.

The foreign ministers also signed two notes stating their governments' intention to carry out, as soon as possible, the connection of their respective national electric systems in Santo Tome [Argentina] and Sao Borja [Brazil] and Paso de los Libres [Argentina] and Uruguaiana [Brazil].

Pastor and Saraiva Guerreiro also signed an agreement to avoid double taxation and income tax evasion, an agreement which the two governments consider very important to help the various business deals which are being studied by the private sectors of the two countries. Also signed was the scientific and technological organizations to join their efforts for the greatest development in this field.

The foreign ministers then signed the agreement on animal health in border areas, based on the 1967 Rio de Janeiro inter-American animal health agreement, the recommendations of the fourth South American regular meeting on the fight against foot and mouth disease held in Rio de Janeiro in 1977 and the resolutions of the inter-American meeting for the control of foot and mouth disease held in Washington in 1977. The two governments agree to establish a joint program of animal health in border areas, committing themselves to fulfilling their oblications within a spirit of cordial cooperation.

The ministers then signed the treaty for the exploitation of hydraulic resources in the border area of the Uruguay River and its tributary the Periri-Guazu river. This document includes all the necessary devices to insure that any exploitation projects on these rivers preserve--down river--the necessary waterflow to facilitate navigation. In this regard, it is established that the operation of any facilities built on these rivers or the filling of reservoirs should be carried out without causing substantial damage to the rivers, their waterflow or the operation of their ports. It is also established that these projects should not affect the normal exploitation of hydraulic resources by other installations in existence (such as the Salto Grande dam) or future projects downriver on the Uruguay River.

In conclusion, the foreign ministers signed a memorandum of understanding establishing a flexible mechanism for consultations between the foreign ministries of the two countries, a clear indication of a new style in bilateral relations which, notwithstanding the regular diplomatic channels, encourages regular periodic meetings between foreign ministers, meetings of groups for planning the international policies of the two countries and the creation of joint working when necessary.

Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla and Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo then signed a joint declaration reaffirming the ideals of achieving overall political, social and economic development, of strengthening human rights and guarantees and of permitting the practice of real republican and pluralist democracy with the active participation of all social forces and political parties as essential institutions of the system.

In the declaration, Videla and Figueiredo emphasize that it is the responsibility of each member state of the international community to work for the strengthening of the dialogue among nations, to consolidate the basis for a peaceful coexistence, to strive for a progressive relaxation of tensions and to create an environment of confidence and understanding at the regional and internal level.

Regarding the Malvinas Islands situation, the Brazilian president states his support for the Argentine Government, reiterating his confidence that the current negotiations will give satisfactory results as soon as possible.

They also state their concern for the risks to peace and international security created by the arms race of the great powers, particularly regarding the growing stockpiles of nuclear armaments.

They point out the urgent need to correct the imbalances affecting North-South relations, particularly through a substantial increase in the various forms of cooperation for development.

In the document, the two presidents solemnly reaffirm the dedication of their governments to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and especially to the principles of the self-determination of nations, the equality of the sovereignty of nations, nonintervention, refraining from the use or the threat of force, respect for international treaties, the peaceful solution of controversies and the defense of territorial integrity.

Videla and Figueiredo agree to express their concern over the evidence of the violation of some of these principles--especially that of nonintervention, which over the past few years has suffered many types of direct and indirect attacks that are not compatible with the keeping of peace, the dignity of nations and the right of nations to rule, without interference, their own destinies.

After stressing the crucial importance of the energy crisis during the past few years, they reaffirm their mutual desire to contribute toward the strengthening of relations among all developing countries.

They also reiterate their dedication to the principles of the OAS, and they acknowledge that regional economic cooperation has brought to light the lack of mechanisms available in LAFTA, which today is virtually in a state of stagnation.

Regarding the agreement on the development of Corpus and Itaipu that was signed by Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, they stress that it is a model of cooperation within the framework and objectives of the River Plate treaty, including matters pertaining to the navigation and the navigability of the Parana River.

The presidents acknowledge that in 1979 relations between Argentina and Brazil improved to an extent unprecedented between developing nations, showing a growth in overall trade that reflects the competitiveness of the two economies.

In another part of the declaration, they express their particular satisfaction regarding the documents that have been signed. They stress the importance of the treaty for the development of shared hydraulic resources, they stress the importance of the construction of the bridge over the Iguazu River and they highlight the agreements that have been achieved in various sectors.

In the document, they stress the understanding regarding the establishment of a mechanism for consultation in matters of common interest, which will be a valuable diplomatic instrument, allowing the two countries to study matters of bilateral, regional and international scope.

They also stress the understanding that has been reached to stimulate industrial complementariness, which will be evidenced in the short term by joint studies in the communications sector that will be made with a view to the manufacture of products that are not manufactured by both countries. Relations between manufacturers will be strengthened, and agreements will be sponsored with the intention of manufacturing equipment, spare parts and basic materials, thus encouraging the creation of mixed enterprises to serve the two countries.

In the joint declaration, Videla and Figueiredo stress the decision to cooperate in research and technological development, in stimulating interest in the use and exploitation of aerospace technology and in encouraging the talks that have begun on an agreement regarding social security [presumably for workers employed in joint projects].

They also highlight the negotiations for extending the agreement on freight, for the exchange of petroleum products, and for the support for the private sector to help it in the projects that are already underway. They also highlight the numerous negotiations that have been completed or that are underway between groups from the private sectors of the two countries, and negotiations regarding the Brazilian fair to be held within the framework of the celebrations of the 400th anniversary of Buenos Aires, cultural development and cooperation between the forestry sectors.

President Videla accepts with pleasure the invitation made by President Figueiredo to pay an official visit to Brazil at an opportune date to be agreed upon.

Finally, the two presidents reiterate their full conviction that the improvement of relations between Argentina and Brazil is an effective contribution to Latin America as a whole.

They reaffirm their solidarity for each of the nations of the continent, and they reaffirm that the Latin American condition of the two countries, within the American context, obliges a realistic coordination of efforts, which will be an important aspect within the world framework that is at the service of peace and improved relations among nations.

President Jorge Rafael Videla then spoke, asserting to his colleague Joao Baptista Figueiredo that the people of Argentina and Brazil have suffered from terrorist aggression and that, therefore, they have supported and will continue to support reciprocal efforts for its annihilation and against its reappearance.

We are perfectly aware that something very important has just occurred between Argentines and Brazilians, the president said, and we then stressed that the results of this visit will be written into the histories of Argentina and Brazil, and that without a doubt the results will reach beyond their borders.

The Argentine president remarked that through the documents just signed, and above all with the spirit that encourages them, the two countries have begun a cooperation process that only partially taps the potential for such cooperation.

Videla stressed that the myth of a nuclear race--with its implications of a nuclear arms race--between Argentina and Brazil has been refuted, and that instead there is an opening of concrete prospects in a vast area in which both countries have demonstrated an irreproachable line of conduct that has not always been understood.

He stated that the two countries have reaffirmed that this high-level cooperation will not work to the detriment of their respective economies, nor will it permit sectorial interests to attack the legitimate and unreasonable objectives of each country's development.

Later on he said that today, with the country strong and at peace, Argentina is fully aware of the demands that have been created by complex international events and therefore proposes a realistic and generous cooperation through bilateral and multilateral relations based on a frank and open dialogue as a valid answer to the demands of current times.

He stressed that Argentina will consolidate the way of life that is its greatest political and social aspiration into solid democratic institutions. There will be no pauses, but neither will there be any hurrying. Videla stressed that Argentina wishes to do it its own way, as it believes that Brazil should do it in its own way, after the unpleasantness of a hard and cruel period during which Argentina made its contribution to the stability of South America and to the viability of its republican regimes, which could hardly have withstood the political impact of an Argentina under the thumb of subversion.

In his answering speech, General Figueiredo stressed that the joint declaration is a document of singular importance for relations between the two countries, because it is a real work plan, which must be implemented.

He said that cooperation, a frank and honest dialogue and an indestructible friendship between the two countries are the motives, the force and the reason which will always lead the two nations to overcome challenges and join efforts.

Later on, Figueiredo maintained that both countries can offer the promise of a new, just and equitable international economic order, and he highlighted the agreements that were achieved last year regarding the development of shared rivers.

He stated that the reinforcement of cooperation between friendly nations will help the common task of political and social development. He then stated that Brazil is energetically engaged in strengthening the bases of a society that will be politically open, socially just and pluralist and equitable in the economic sector.

Details of Nuclear Accord

PY171944 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1710 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (TELAM)--Argentina and Brazil agreed today to cooperate in the development and application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with the needs and priorities of their respective national nuclear programs and keeping in mind the national commitments assumed by the two countries.

The agreement is for research and technological development of experimental and power reactors, including nuclear plants; the cycling of nuclear minerals and the manufacture of fuel elements; the production of radioisotopes and their application; radiological protection and nuclear security; and basic nuclear research for peaceful uses.

It also includes scientific and technical cooperation regarding nuclear energy, reciprocal assistance for training scientific and technical personnel, the exchange of experts and a scholarship program.

It has been agreed to form mixed working groups to carry out studies and concrete projects of scientific research and technological development. The reciprocal supply of equipment, materials and services and the exchange of research information were also agreed upon.

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The two countries will facilitate the reciprocal transfer, loan, lease and sale of nuclear materials, establishing that they can only be used for peaceful purposes.

The agreement will go into effect on the date of the exchange of ratification instruments, which will be held in Brasilia, and will last for 10 years and can be automatically extended for successive periods of 2 years, unless 6 months before the end of any period one of the parties notifies the other of its intention not to extend it.

Another agreement was signed regarding nuclear energy by which the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and the Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) agreed to cooperate in scientific research and in promoting the use of radioisotopes and radiation. The cooperation between the two commissions includes reciprocal assistance, the exchange of technicians, a scholarship program and the formation of mixed working groups to carry out studies and concrete projects.

In another agreement signed regarding nuclear cooperation, the two commissions will cooperate in uranium research, prospecting and exploitation, including the manufacture of zircaloy and fuel elements.

The two countries will carry out the reciprocal transfer, loan, lease and sale of nuclear materials, equipment and services necessary for joint programs and national programs of development in the use of atomic energy.

The fourth agreement on atomic energy is a protocol of industrial cooperation signed by the respective national commissions and is related to industrial cooperation. According to this agreement, the necessary commercial arrangements for cooperation on matters related to zircaloy, aluminum concentrate and the treatment of minerals will be carried out as soon as possible in accordance with the needs and priorities of their respective programs.

Ministers Address Businessmen

PY161735 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] Nearly 400 businessmen, 200 Brazilians and 200 Argentines, today attended the opening of the talks between businessmen of both countries at the San Martin Theater in Buenos Aires. The meeting was chaired by Delfim Neto, Brazilian planning minister; Camilo Penna, Brazilian industry and commerce minister; Jose Martinez de Hoz, Argentine economy minister; Eduardo Oxenford, president of the Argentine Industrial Union; and Domicio Veloso da Silveira, president of the Brazilian Industrial Confederation.

All of the ministers made speeches. In his speech, Minister Delfim Neto asked that joint efforts be made to establish gradual mechanisms to insure effective trade without affecting domestic production. He also announced the Brazilian Government's decision to standardize import duties on cars between Brazil and Argentina, by reducing the Brazilian rate from 100 to 30 percent, thus heeding a request of the Argentine automobile sector.

Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz stated that from now on Argentine and Brazilian businessmen should not act separately but should seek common profits as partners. In his opinion, the time has come for Brazil and Argentina to overcome their position as rivals to become partners to jointly face the challenges posed by today's world. He regards the visit of President Joao Figueiredo and a large number of Brazilian businessmen as evidence of the two countries' desire to intensify trade. Martinez de Hoz concluded his speech by proposing greater trade between Brazil and Argentina and the creation of joint enterprises using Brazilian and Argentine capital.

Figueiredo Concludes Visit

PY171646 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1556 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (TELAM)--The Brazilian president, Joao Baptista Figueiredo, who made an official 70-hour visit to Argentina, departed for his country at 1254.

He was seen off at Ezeiza Airport by Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, whom he fraternally embraced before he got into the Brazilian Air Force plane that is taking him home. The departure ceremony for the Brazilian president and his entourage concluded at 1240.

POLICE RELEASE INTRANSIGENT PARTY MEMBERS

PY161659 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] Concordia, Entre Rios, 15 May (NA)--An Intransigent Party (PI) source has reported that the 11 members and supporters of that party who were arrested last Sunday by the provincial police and put at the disposal of Military Zone No 225 authorities were released today.

A communique released last night by the chief of Military Zone No 225 which announced the release of the 11 arrested persons states that they had "not been arrested for their political ideas" but rather that they had been arrested in an operation carried out at the Damian Garra 819 farm in a "search for people involved in the latest thefts carried out in the city."

The PI also released a communique confirming the release of its members and making it clear that "neither its members nor the PI have anything to do with the latest thefts carried out in Concordia or any criminal deeds which have taken place in the country." The PI also reiterates its repudiation of terrorism, "no matter what its origin."

OVER 50 JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES ARRESTED AT MEETING

PY161634 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1659 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Mar del Plata, 13 May (TELAM)--Numerous sympathizers of the Jehovah's Witness sect were arrested here by the Buenos Aires provincial police while they were holding a meeting in a downtown hotel.

A police spokesman stated that more than 50 persons were arrested during the operation carried out in the Republica Hotel, where rooms had been rented for the Jehovah's Witness meeting.

The police charged into the hotel during the evening and took those arrested away in a bus. They were lodged in police station No 1 where strict secrecy is being kept about the operation.

When the misdemeanor judge took charge of the case, most of those who had been arrested were released after certain court measures had been completed.

During the raid the police confiscated projectors and slides belonging to the sect's members.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION--Buenos Aires, 5 May (TELAM)--Government Oil Deposits (YPF) has approved the exploitation of an 81,000 hectare-area in San Roque, Neuquen Province. Bids will be opened on 27 October 1980. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2027 GMT 5 May 80 PY]

PRESIDENT GUEILER ADDRESSES NATION, URGES FAIR ELECTIONS

PY170329 [Editorial Report] La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish at 0230 GMT begins carrying live a speech to the nation by Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler. The site of the speech is not identified. Gueiler opens by saying that after 6 months of her government it appears that the 29 June elections will become a reality. She says that problems are being surmounted through dialogue and that obstacles and forces hindering the elections are being overcome. Gueiler then promises that she will guarantee clean elections and asks the electoral court and local officials to fulfill their duties.

Gueiler observes that she became head of government at a difficult time, but that no one has been persecuted and that there are no political prisoners. There has been respect for human rights, she adds.

Moving to a discussion of the economy, Gueiler notes that the situation is difficult but improving. She says that 3 years will be needed to reestablish the economy. She then lists various economic development projects that are under way in the country.

Turning to foreign relations, Gueiler says that Bolivia is developing cordial relations with other countries and that it has received support in its maritime problem.

Returning to domestic political considerations, Gueiler observes that responsibility for the political process rests with the politicians. She says that by initiating a political dialogue with the workers, the armed forces have restored the tranquillity of the people and notes that the majority of Bolivians support democracy. Gueiler's speech concludes at 0313 GMT.

SILES ZUAZO ACCUSES OFFICIALS OF PARTIALITY

PY151918 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Democratic and Popular Union, UDP, said to members of the electoral court that some government officials are being partial to a particular political front in order to help this front in the forthcoming elections. This remark was made after the two UDP candidates registered at 1800 yesterday. Reporters at the court asked Siles what party he was referring to as being favored by the officials. Siles said:

[Begin recording] If you check the list of names of the officials appointed as prefects and mayors all over the nation, as good reporters you will find out what organizations they are associated with. These charges will be submitted at the appropriate time, not only by the UDP but also by the party that I head. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo, who governed Bolivia from 1956-1960, said that to be a candidate for the third time in consecutive elections is a great responsibility. He promised that if he is elected he will govern with the greatest political freedom and without political discrimination of any nature.

[Begin Siles Zuazo recording] We are working hard to establish the basis of a platform so that the UDP can win the elections and so that we can serve all of the people, without any political discrimination. If we win, we would like to implement a pluralist democracy with social justice at the service of all Bolivians and to stay away from sectorial positions that conflict with what is best for our people. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo also promised to recognize the victory of any of his rivals if the elections are absolutely clean. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] If the elections are clean, really clean, we will recognize the victory of the candidate who receives the support of the Bolivian people, and we will always be ready to cooperate, democratically, with the new government if it is elected freely and impartially. [end recording]

In conclusion, Siles Zuazo referred to the role of the armed forces in Bolivian politics in the following manner:

[Begin recording] I trust that democracy will be stabilized and that commonsense will prevail among the generals of the armed forces who are currently in power. I believe that this is an historic commitment in the service of the country as a whole--which includes the armed forces--because this country, its people, have stated more than once that they are not [word indistinct] that they are not under anyone's protection, and we and other leaders have said that our political parties are not opposed to the armed forces. We want to work jointly, civilians and military, at the service of the country in accordance with the Constitution and the norms of civilized coexistence [word indistinct] among Bolivians. [end recording]

PAZ ESTENSSORO DENIES GOVERNMENT FAVORS HIS PARTY

PY161611 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Victor Paz Estenssoro, presidential candidate of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement Alliance, MNR, promised to respect the victory of anyone who wins by a plurality [simple mayoria relativa] in the forthcoming 29 June elections. He also asked that other political parties and fronts assume the same attitude. Paz Estenssoro said that this would be the best way to guarantee the democratic process.

The MNR candidate made these remarks at the National Electoral Court, where he went yesterday to register his candidacy. His running mate, Nuflo Chavez Ortiz, asked the court to be completely impartial during the elections. During the registration, reporters asked Paz Estenssoro his opinion about the accusations that the government is favoring his candidacy. He said: [begin recording] this accusation has no basis. The government is represented by all political parties. There are MNR members in the government, but in fewer numbers than members of the other parties. [end recording]

He also said that there are more guarantees in this election than in the last two. [begin recording] I believe that these elections are being better prepared than the one held last year, and even better than the previous one. [end recording]

Asked about the role of the armed forces, Paz Estenssoro expressed optimism that the armed forces will stay out of politics. He said that the recent problems in the army and air force were strictly of a military nature. [begin recording] Their latest problems are strictly of a military nature. [word indistinct] commands respond strictly to the armed forces. I do not believe that the armed forces will intervene in the electoral process [words indistinct] or influence the process in one way or another. That would be [words indistinct] not in accordance with the precepts of the national Constitution. [end recording]

In conclusion, Paz Estenssoro said that the winner should be determined by a plurality [simple mayoria]. [Begin recording] [words indistinct] we should not allow the impasse that took place in the last election to take place again. Any candidate that wins the election by simple majority should get the support of the other candidates under an agreement that would permit the formation of a broadly based government to give political stability to the country. [end recording].

ARMY MINISTER ASKS PROSECUTION OF OPPOSITION DEPUTY

PY182118 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 May 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Army Minister Gen Walter Pires yesterday asked the Justice Ministry to prosecute Deputy Joao Cunha (former member of the Sao Paulo PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] and still without a party), based on article 154 of the Constitution, as a consequence of the speech he made at the "FREE-FOR-ALL" session on 28 April. The speech was considered to be highly offensive to the president of the republic and to the armed forces.

Another Deputy Faces Action

PY182119 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1538 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Brasilia, 16 May (LATIN)--The Superior Electoral Court [TSE] has asked permission to prosecute opposition Deputy Getulio Dias for offending and slandering the TSE. Dias is the second congressman against whom penal action has been sought. The military ministers of the three branches on Tuesday asked for the prosecution of Deputy Joao Cunha, accusing him of offending President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo and the armed forces.

The TSE last night sent the request to the attorney general, stating that Dias had committed the crimes of insult and slander by stating that the TSE is the government palace's "latrine."

This statement was made by Dias when the TSE granted former Senator Ivette Vargas the right to use the name Brazilian Labor Party, PTB. The same name had also been requested by political leader Leonel Brizola.

The TSE attached to its petition clippings from the newspapers JORNAL DO BRASIL and FOLHA DE SAO PAULO which quote Dias' remarks, stating that if Congress denies permission to prosecute the deputy, action should be taken against the persons responsible for the newspapers that published the congressman's remarks.

INDUSTRIES ASSESS LOSSES FROM METALWORKERS STRIKE

PY161454 Paris AFP in Spanish 2252 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 13 May (AFP)--It was estimated here today that the metallurgical industries of Sao Bernardo do Campo, a city located in Sao Paulo's industrial belt, have lost over 75 billion cruceiros (approximately $1.5 billion).

This estimate was made by the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries (FIESP) in a preliminary balance sheet that it released on the losses suffered by the Sao Paulo industries during the metalworkers strike, which lasted 241 days [as received]

The National Auto Manufacturers Association (ANFAVEA) has indicated that the automobile manufacturers, most of which are located in Sao Bernardo, have suffered losses amounting to 19.5 billion curzeiros (approximately $390 million).

The factories could have produced approximately 75,000 vehicles during this period, and the country lost an income of $54 million due to the lack of exports during the strike, according to an ANFAVEA spokesman.

Due to the strike, the government lost an income of 6 billion cruzeiros (approximately $120 million) in the tax sector.

PRICE OF OIL FROM OLD CONCESSIONS READJUSTED

PA182051 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1328 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 18 May (EFE)--Colombia decided today to readjust the purchase price of crude produced at the old oil concessions, state economic sources reported. A spokesman said the government is studying a formula to encourage production at the so-called marginal wells in a bid to overcome the energy crunch.

The foreign companies operating in Colombia have gradually reduced their activities because of lack of official incentives to drill new wells. "They are letting the wells become inactive in order not to continue operating at a loss," a source at the state-owned Colombian petroleum enterprise said.

The source noted that a payment of $4.50 per barrel of crude, for instance, would enable the country to save $25.50 because of the higher price of [oil] imports at the present time. The average price at the old concessions--which was agreed to many years ago--is $2.50 per barrel.

Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo [as received] said that "to the extent that this crude oil production declines, Colombia has to import it at $30 a barrel."

TOP TERRORIST LEADER CAPTURED IN THWARTED HOLDUP

PA170207 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Armando Lopez Suarez, perpetrator of the assassination of former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas and responsible for the death of some 10 policemen, was captured by the secret police in Bogota. He is one of the top leaders of the Workers Self-Defense Movement [MAO].

Along with Manuel Gonzalez Fuentes, Lopez Suarez, alias Coleta, established a guerrilla organization made up of members of the same family, all of them bullfighting fans. They quickly became well-known due to their many bank holdups [words indistinct] killing of policemen. They became famous when to commemorate a nationwide civic strike, they dressed as soldiers and cowardly and cold-bloodedly murdered former conservative Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas in a bathroom. They then carried out several kidnappings which earned them large sums of money.

The beginning of the end then occurred when members of the MAO were identified. [Words indistinct] the weapon used to (?kill) Pardo Buelvas was found abandoned in the car used by the terrorists. The gun had the name Alfredo Camelo Franco, a former cadet and another top leader of the MAO, inscribed on it. On the basis of these clues, the authorities continued their investigations. During a frustrated bank holdup several members of the MAO were captured. They all had false identification papers.

One year after the assassination of Pardo Buelvas, Lopez Suarez and Juan Manuel Gonzalez Fuentes were captured and sent to the model jail after being sentenced to 15 years in prison. One year later, the two guerrillas carried out a spectacular escape from the jail [words indistinct] and a guard was killed. The group was then reorganized and it planned the escape of Adelaida Abadia Rey, the lover of [name indistinct] and also a MAO member.

Juan Manuel Gonzalez Fuentes, a language professor with a Brazilian accent, was killed by the police a few days later when he was carrying subversive propaganda and automatic weapons in a suitcase. The guerrilla confronted the police in northern Bogota.

On Tuesday, during a thwarted bank holdup, Lopez Suarez was captured by the police under the false name of Miguel Fernandez Sanchez. Curiously enough, his two arrests occurred in similar circumstances. After his fingerprints were checked, the police found that the individual arrested on 100th Street and 34th Avenue on Tuesday during a hold up at the Banco del Comercio was Armando Lopez Suarez, one of the most wanted men sought by the police in the past few years.

M-19 CONDEMNS MILITARY ACTIONS AGAINST SUBVERSIVES

PA170345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0243 GMT 15 May 80

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Text] Bogota, 14 May (EFE)--The 19 April Movement [M-19] today condemned new military actions against subversion and said these violate the agreements reached with the government for the solution of the takeover of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. The M-19 voiced its protest in an underground communique issued by the new "United Command of the Caribbean" which has apparently set up its base in the city of Cartagena.

The guerrilla group protests against "the persecution by intelligence service agents of the mother of our companero Jaime Bateman Cayon (top M-19 leader)," an action which the group considers as "a disrespect for the elderly lady." The new command also states that "Neither Mr Turbay Ayala (the Colombian president) nor Mr Camacho Leiva (defense minister) would like us to shadow their wives day and night." The M-19 considers such actions "psychological torture" and at the same time demands "respect for all Colombian people."

The "M-19 United Command of the Caribbean" has stated that the raids, persecutions, and psychological war applied to students, peasants, workers, peddlers, and so forth, "are being implemented once again and that even though they were the subject of discussion and agreement during the Dominican Embassy takeover, the authorities have been backsliding into their former practices."

The guerrilla command has also criticized the government for the hike in gasoline prices which has resulted in a wave of price increases in basic food items and has sharply hit the family budget. Likewise, the guerrilla group states that "we (the M-19) were the ones who solved the embassy problem supported by the Red Cross and the 'OAS' committee as guarantors before the two parties," namely, the government and the guerrillas.

The M-19, whose "Marcos Zambrano" command occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota for 61 days and held 18 hostages, seems to trust that its leaders will soon be released from prison and that the courts will impartially judge those who have violated the laws. Although the government says that the M-19 leaders have committed many crimes, the guerrilla group believes that they cannot be tried simply on the basis of accusations without evidence.

This agency has also learned that around 100 alleged guerrillas from the "M-19," "National Liberation Army" [ELN] and "Pedro Leon Arboleda" [PLA] have been arrested by members of the military intelligence in different raids made in the capital. Some of the guerrillas have been released while others have been taken to military stations where they are being questioned, most probably, on the whereabouts of their leaders. Apparently, the government soon intends to arrest the top M-19 leader, Jaime Bateman Cayon as well as another important member of the group, Dr Carlos Toledo Plata, also a former congressman.

BELAUNDE HOLDS STRONG LEAD WITH VOTES HALF COUNTED

PY191145 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0709 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 19 May (LATIN)--Former President Fernando Belaunde Terry obtained a clear victory in the general elections held in Peru yesterday.

According to unofficial reports, Belaunde, 67, is heading toward a cozy victory as the vote count reaches the halfway mark. The last unofficial count shows 38 to 48 percent of the votes going to Belaunde of the center-left Popular Action Party.

Belaunde's closest but still distant rival, Armando Villanueva of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], a self-proclaimed democratic left party, immediately accused government officials of widespread fraud. He asked his supporters to keep calm but warned that there might be bloodshed unless some electoral irregularities are corrected. The APRA standardbearer said that his party's name and emblem were not even printed on the ballots used in some cities.

Early this morning APRA followers took to the streets in Lima shouting slogans against the government as their party's defeat became clear.

Belaunde said that his victory was not a surprise to him. Speaking to journalists in his suburban residence, the charismatic architect who was ousted by a military coup 12 years ago said that he always predicted that his party would obtain at least 40 percent of the electorate's votes.

Vote Percentages Reported

PY191146 Paris AFP in Spanish 0558 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Lima, 19 May (AFP)--According to estimates aired on the state television channel early this morning, the Popular Action Party's candidate, Fernando Belaunde, will be the winner in the elections held Sunday in Peru.

National projections made by channel 7, which is directly controlled by the state, gave the following percentages:

Popular Action Party	35 to 36 percent
APRA	25 to 28 percent
Christian Popular Party	13 to 17 percent
Unity of the Left	7 percent
Popular Democratic Unity	6 percent
Workers and Peasants National Front	5 percent

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES BUNKER OIL PRICE HIKE

PA160523 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 15 May (AFP)--As of Monday, Venezuela will increase the price of its bunker oil between 35 and 41.2 cents per barrel, according to its sulphur content, Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon announced tonight.

Calderon, incumbent president of OPEC and one of the foremost promoters of the fuel price unification, explained the increases are in line with the favorable conditions of the bunker oil market. He said his country is carefully observing the spot markets and that during the course of next week it will study the situation with the state enterprise directors "to analyze future price hikes." He noted, however, that an escalation of crude prices would not be desirable.

Referring to the bunker oil increases, he said those containing 0.3 and 0.5 percent sulphur will maintain their prices of $31.25 and $29.87 per barrel.

Fuel containing 1.0 percent, which was priced at $26.74 will be increased to $27.09; 1.5 percent, which was $23.61 will cost $24.02; 2.0 percent, will be increased from $20.48 to $21.54; 2.1 percent, from $19.86 to $20.99; 2.2 percent, from $19.23 to $20.43; 2.4 percent, from $18.95 to $20.15; and 2.8 percent, from $18.40 to $16.60.

HERRERA DISCUSSES RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING OIL

PA182059 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0440 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, 16 May (EFE)--Venezuela expects Mexico to share responsibility for supplying oil to the Central American and Caribbean countries, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said in an interview released here Friday.

"The Venezuelan Government and people expect Mexico to share with us the responsibility of undertaking a policy of oil cooperation with the Central American and Caribbean countries," the head of state told the Mexican news agency CISA.

Recalling that "Mexico and Venezuela are the major producers in the area," the Venezuelan president said that in order to enhance oil cooperation "the difficult economic situation of these countries and the balance of payment problems plaguing them" must be taken into account. He did not indicate if the countries in the region will be able to buy crude at prices lower than on the world market based on the "general plan" charted by Venezuela.

Herrera said the five Andean Pact countries--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--are very much interested in establishing closer ties with Mexico and the Nordic Council. He noted that "those countries as a whole have 4 million square km and 70 million inhabitants, and are fertile ground for trade and technological exchange."

"We are certain of finding the utmost understanding as well as identification with our domestic and international policy," Herrera said.

He predicted that the treatment of heavy crude will take on greater importance "because of the growing depletion of light and medium crude," adding that it is becoming more important every day." He explained that it currently represents 10 percent of oil production "but will soon represent 30 percent." For this reason he has proposed the establishment of a world center for heavy crude.

He noted that during a recent visit to Paris, France invited him to invest an initial $500 billion in construction of a heavy crude refinery in Normandy.

EXPECTED CUBAN EMIGRES TO TRAVEL TO U.S. INSTEAD

PA171232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0226 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 16 May (EFE)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco today announced that the 500 Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana who were supposed to come to Venezuela "have decided to go to the United States." That was the group of Cuban refugees, out of the 10,000 who entered the Peruvian diplomatic mission early in April, who had chosen Venezuela a little over a month ago.

Zambrano recalled that over 6,000 Cubans have come to Venezuela "recently" thanks to the policy established by this country to grant them entry through the extension of regular visas. Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins declared Monday that the country is receiving over 2,000 persons from Cuba every month.

STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH DURING DEMONSTRATIONS

PA160431 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1256 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 16 May (LATIN)--About 20 students and 6 police officers were injured, several vehicles were destroyed and 30 persons were arrested yesterday during the 4th day of protests by students of the Pedagogical Institute of El Paraiso, south of this city.

The student demonstrations began yesterday at the Aplicacion High School where students have been protesting against the poor conditions of the school's facilities, the lack of educational materials and laboratory equipment. When the police intervened to disperse the rioters, some students sought refuge at the Democratic Republican Union Party [URD] office, but they were pursued by uniformed and civilian agents who arrested them.

Other students went to the Pedagogical Institute where continuous demonstrations have been going on for almost a week and obtained support from those students. Alfredo Rodriguez Campos, president of the Pedagogical Institute Students Center, stated the students were protesting for several reasons, but primarily because of police repression which, according to the student, has resulted in four dead students and numerous arrests.

The metropolitan police said six police officers were injured during the incidents.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH HARVARD--Caracas, 21 Apr (AFP)--It was reported today that the recently established Ministry for Intellectual Development has signed an agreement with Harvard University. The agreement is based on the ministry's intention to implement eduational methods and materials for the development of skills and abilities through a course designed by Harvard specialists in harmony with Venezuela's reality. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0101 GMT 22 Apr 80 PA]

PEMEX ANNOUNCES OIL PRICE INCREASE OF $1.50

PA161916 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1837 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Mexico City,, 16 May (LATIN)--A spokesman for the Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) state enterprise announced today that Mexico has increased the price of its oil for export by $1.50. He said that "this brings the price of a barrel of grade API 34 oil to $33.50."

The spokesman added that the new price went into effect yesterday and will be in effect until 1 July of this year. "After 1 July, this new price will be subject to revision," he said. The price of grade API 23 oil will remain $28 a barrel, he said.

Mexico is not a member of OPEC, but it usually revises its prices to keep them in line with OPEC prices. On 9 April, during its quarterly price review, PEMEX announced that it would maintain the level of $32 a barrel from April to June. However, it reserved the right to increase the price per barrel at any time, depending on the conditions of the world market. The last increasse in grade 34 crude was decreed by Mexico in January of this year, when the cost of oil was increased 30 percent to $32 a barrel.

Mexico has a maximum [daily] production rate of between 2.25 million barrels and 2.5 million barrels with a 10-percent flexibility margin. The present production rate is approximately 2.1 million barrels a day, with exports totalling 800,000 barrels.

OFFICIALS DENY CONCLUSION OF NUCLEAR DEAL WITH FRANCE

PA181954 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1712 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Paris, 18 May (EFE)--France "will not build three nuclear centers in Mexico," a spokesman for the embassy of that Latin American country told EFE here today. The nuclear construction agreement had been announced this morning by a news agency but the report was immediately corrected by an official Mexican spokesman.

"Tomorrow only the signing of a cooperation agreement on scientific research will take place in Paris," without at any time mentioning the nuclear aspect, the spokesman said.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo himself told EFE yesterday that "no nuclear agreement was signed" although he did not discount his country's interest in France's technology and that of the other industrialized nations.

Meanwhile, it was reported today to the press that two loans, one for $50 million and the other for $250 million, have been granted to Mexico by two French banks, the "Banque Nationale de Paris" and the "Societe Generale," for period of 5 and 8 years, respectively, at 14 percent interest.

The financial agreement was signed by the two parties this morning in the presence of President Lopez Portillo at Hotel Marigny, private residence reserved by the French Government for the Mexican president during his stay here, which is scheduled to end tomorrow. Lopez Portillo will leave tomorrow for Bonn, the FRG's capital.

LOPEZ PORTILLO MEETS WITH GISCARD IN PARIS

For coverage of President Lopez Portillo's 3-day visit to France, see the France section of the 19 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

POPULAR ACTION LEADER DEFINES PARTY GOALS

PA160058 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 May 80

[Luz Maria Noli and Diana Arosemena interview with Manuel Solis Palma, leader of the newly-created Popular Action, during the "Aqui Noticias" television newscast--live]

[Excerpts] [Noli] Popular Action [Accion Popular] was constituted last night. But why at this point? Is it not a bit too close to the elections?

[Answer] Good morning, television viewers. Good morning, Luz. Good morning, fellow panelists. No, it is not too late because we have been working for some time to achieve the merger of various political groups, which for a number of circumstantial reasons had formed several organizations, when basically we shared ideals, the same conduct, the same political style. Therefore, we decided that the best thing to do was not to remain separated and we have been working to this end for about 4 or 5 months.

With the conclusion of this phase, we have been dedicated to achieving the unity of these political groups which have now merged into a new party: Popular Action.

Although this development coincides with the next elections, we are not organizing ourselves to participate in them. On the contrary, during the next elections we will work to denounce a number of things we consider undemocratic in order to seek a much more favorable climate in which political parties can truly participate in something worthwhile.

If the leaders and members of a political party aspire to reach power--and that logically is the natural objective of any political party--we must prepare ourselves to assume power. That takes a lot of work. It is much more than merely participating in an election. We cannot waste time. Unfortunately there is an election ahead, but we will continue our course, our normal work, which is that of preparing ourselves to assume power in this country someday, with responsibility, capacity and authority. As it has been announced in the political campaigns and is offered to the country: We are going to work.

[Noli] Is that one of the goals or is that the party's single objective? Also, when you say you will denounce certain things during the upcoming political campaign, what are you planning to denounce?

[Answer] We want to denounce the real situation of the so-called democratization process in this country. We believe that the way things have stood since the coup--and this is the way things are: anybody staging a coup assumes total control--very small portions of that power have been gradually given away. We will not analyze here the reasons why these portions were yielded, but the fact is that some steps have been taken toward an apparent process of democratization in this country. The 505 representatives are there to make people believe there is somebody representing the country, but the Executive Branch is the one ruling.

Then came another transformation: the legislation council was created, equally without powers of any kind. We are facing a prepotent and uncontrolled executive branch, we participate in electoral processes where absolutely nothing is at stake.

[Arosemena] Going back to Popular Action, I would like to learn two things: First, what are the party's ideological bases and second, should the emergence of this party, which coincides with the Christian Democratic Party's announcement that it will participate in the elections, in any way be interpreted as a break with or weakening of the National Opposition Front (FRENO)?

[Answer] With pleasure. I will first define what Popular Action is. If we had to decide on some ideological orientation, we would regard ourselves as democratic socialists. [We believe in] democracy with a socialist orientation sense, where there is protection for the needy and unprotected clases, the workers and so forth, but without eliminating the private property system, nonetheless placing the latter at the service of the community.

Popular Action has been born from the merger of two groups which formerly belonged to FRENO--the Democratic Independent Movement and the Panamanian Social Democratic Party. Through this, the two groups have ceased to exist and Pouular Action has joined FRENO as the merger of these two groups. We, therefore, have become members of FRENO. Within FRENO we uphold the stand that calls for nonparticipation in the elections. The Christian Democrats have called for participation in the next election. The FRENO is no superstructure, but an alliance, and parties are free to make their own decisions, which often do not coincide with those of the other groups. I think that most FRENO members, with the possible exception of the Christian Democrats, will not participate but this in no way represents a break, because the single common denominator in FRENO is the search for a means to put an end to the present regime and to establish a democratic system. That is our concept of the problem.

[Arosemena] Is thia an anticommunist party?

[Answer] It is simply not communist. We do not share the ideas of the communists because so far, in practice, communism simply calls for a group to establish absolute dominion by the state and we are not in favor of that. Communism establishes the elimination of private property and private initiative and we are not in favor of that; we are on the side of private property and private initiative. Perhaps there are points of coincidence in the socialist concept of support for the workers and so forth, but we do not believe workers should be the absolute owners of the country. We believe in the merger of social classes. We are polyclassists while the communists are classist. They believe in the class struggle while we believe in the need to unite the socisl classes.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES CARTER POLICY ON CUBA, AFGHANISTAN

PA171551 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 16 May 80 p 6

["La Pluma Invitada" column by Changmarin]

[Text] The Carter administration cried to heaven over the events in Af hanistan, even though the Afghans had requested help from the USSR under a legal agreement to counteract the meddling of unfriendly countries and even the country of Mr Carter, the atomic peanut farmer.

Through the news monopolies, Carter has managed to confuse some sectors. This serves his purposes to try, among other things, to boycott the Moscow Olympics. As LA REPUBLICA's columnist Mario Augusto has said, the United States invaded Korea and later waged war against Vietnam, deploying 600,000 troops, dropping nothing less than some 7,350,000 tons of bombs and spending $352 billion there. Yet, the USSR participated in the various Olympic games held during the time of those interventions.

However, the dexterity of the Carter administration is even more noticeable when, on the one hand, it cries out against the USSR because of its "intervention" in Afghanistan but then outwardly provokes a warlike situation around socialist Cuba. Furthermore, it stubbornly insists on maintaining the naval base in Guantanamo against the will of the Cuban people and all peoples of the world who are opposed to imperialism's policy of warmongering, expansion and plundering.

Fidel Castro has not asked the United States to conduct maneuvers around Cuba. Socialist Cuba has not asked Carter to make landings in Guantanamo or keep the base there. Nevertheless, the United States, proving its arrogant and imperialist nature, has provoked not only Cuba but the peoples who are walking the path to national liberation like Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador and Panama while, with a stone face, it asks that the "human rights" of its spies in Iran be defended and denounces the "intervention" in Afghanistan even though Afghan President Babrak Karmal asked for solidarity help.

The Panamanian people--who have suffered as a result of the arrogance, discrimination and insolence of the gringos who now want to idolize Parfitt, the "duck" hunter and fascist--understand that this struggle against Yankee imperialism must be waged in Panama and that its essence is the same as that of the struggle of the revolutionary people of Afghanistan and Cuba. It is not that Yankee imperialism, which is now intervening in El Salvador and supporting Pinochet and the tyrants in Uruguay, Paraguay and Haiti is bad for those countries and good for Afghanistan. We must not allow ourselves to be confused. At this moment, the cry of Panamanians is the same as that of the true Cuban people when they say: Gringos out of Guantanamo!...Out with the fascist Parfitt! From the Panamanian territory of the former Canal Zone! From Afghanistan to Guantanamo, gringos are the same: They are imperialists and the worst enemies of all peoples.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN LOAN--The Bank of Brazil today granted a 30 million balboas credit line to the National Bank of Panama. The agreement was signed this morning in the presence of prominent Brazilian and Panamanian bankers and businessmen. The credit line will be used to finance Panamanian imports of Brazilian capital goods, such as agricultural and industrial products. The agreement establishes a reimbursable credit facility, which the Brazilian bank is granting the Panamanian bank at a 7 percent interest rate. It has not yet been determined what interest rate the National Bank of Panama will charge those interested in using this credit line, but reportedly it will be a very preferential rate, in accordance with the one offered by the Bank of Brazil. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Apr 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON FORECASTS LEFTWING VIOLENCE

PA162244 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] In San Salvador, Maj Robert d'Aubuisson forecast today that there will be political turmoil within the next few days in El Salvador as a result of actions by the extreme left. He charged that the Salvadoran guerrillas are closely linked to those in Guatemala and Nicaragua and also receive support from Cuba. D'Aubuisson, who is retired from the Salvadoran Army, made this statement today, 2 days after he was released following his arrest under charges of heading a plot against the government junta. He made this statement to our special correspondents David (Saul) Oliva and Oscar Tovar prior to a news conference held in the Salvadoran capital.

Major d'Aubuisson denied the existence of a rightist plot in El Salvador:

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] As I repeat, no coup d'etat has been attempted or plotted. This rumor began approximately 45 days ago when the National Broad Front [FAN], about which we will talk later, tried to present an alternative to the government. In other words, efforts were made to offer a more appropriate method of operation to the excluded sector, meaning the production or free enterprise sector to implement the reforms that have been undertaken. It has never in any way been stated that the FAN is opposed to the reforms. Furthermore, I think what we suggested was more effective than what is being done. It was also more responsible. Since they did not even bother to hear the alternative, the rumor grew and it began to be said that a coup had been plotted. [end recording]

D'Aubuisson said his alleged links to former President Carlos Humberto Romero have been invented by the ACAN-EFE correspondent in San Salvador, Rosendo Majano, who is Col Adolfo Majano's brother.

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] But I insist that the only one who has linked us is Rosendo Majano who has a news agency and also is an international correspondent. He is Colonel Majano's brother. He is the only one who has said we have some connection. The fact is I have not seen the overthrown General Romero or any of the people he has mentioned again. I think they would not agree with all I said when I made my first analysis blaming them for what we are experiencing in the country now. [end recording]

D'Aubuisson said there is a latent leftwing uprising in El Salvador. He forecast an imminent deterioration in the political situation.

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] They don't care about time but as far as the military attack is concerned they are in a race against the clock. They are going to be very active in El Salvador during the last half of May and in June. I have been saying this for a long time and signs of it can already be seen. Yesterday there was a subversive attack or strong uprising in an area known as Tres Ceibas, Suchitoto. It was a stronger uprising than has ever been seen before. It is a precursor of what we have been talking about. The next 15 days and the month of June are going to be decisive for the life of the republic. [end recording]

Retired officer D'Aubuisson stressed that there is a relationship between the subversive factions in Central America.

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] I have no reliable information on the concentration of extremists in Guatemala. I do know that the Poor Peoples' Guerrilla Army has been linked very closely to the Farabundo Marti Peoples' Liberation Forces and Guatemala's rebel armed forces has also been linked to the Revolutionary Peoples Army in El Salvador. They support each other.

In Nicaragua there are groups of terrorists, Salvadoran turncoats, who are training in Chinandega. It was recently thought they were in the Chinandega airstrip known as El Picacho. We also know that there are two Cuban bases in Nicaraguan territory, one at the Montelimar Estate on the Pacific side and the other one to the north somewhere around Esteli in the estate formerly known as (La Milla), which is a tobacco farm. Some activities have also been detected in Belize but we cannot confirm that. There are mercenary pilots hired by the leftwing there. El Salvador is going to be attacked by the Central American subversive organizations which are getting ready in Nicaragua now, in addition to those already in the country. It has been estimated that 2,500 Salvadoran guerrillas are really ready for combat in our territory, particularly to the north in Chalatenango. [end recording]

D'Aubuisson added that there is no Cuban infiltration in El Salvador.

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] Cubans have probably not entered into combat as leaders of the Salvadoran guerrillas but we suspect that once the cadres are organized, Cuban military commanders or leaders might come in to guide the organized cadres. That is why serious doubts have been cast over the group of refugees, particularly those who arrived in Costa Rica. This is a problem Cuba is facing--the evacuation of these Cubans. But the support of the Cubans is directly political and ideological. They are brazenly telling the world they support subversion throughout Central America. [end recording]

Our special correspondent, Oliva, asked D'Aubuisson if the often denounced communist leanings of the former Salvadoran strongman, Arnoldo Majano, have been confirmed.

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] This is a very difficult question for me to answer but I can tell you this. Who is a communist? A communist is a person who serves the cause of the Soviet Union. Since the Soviet Union decreed a worldwide revolution, he who willingly (?or unwillingly) serves that cause is a communist. A Communist Party membership card is not a guarantee that a person is a communist. From a person's deeds, one can determine what his leanings, sympathies, thinking or ideology are and during a number of circumstances Colonel Majano has left us with serious doubts which he has never reasonably explained to say whether or not he is serving the communist cause. These doubts include the special attention paid to him by Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi who the whole world knows is the one who is sponsoring subversion in Europe. He paid special attention to Majano when he was lieutenant colonel and took a chess delegation to Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi even saw him off at the airport. Later his membership card in the Communist Party surfaced in Mexico. [end recording]

D'Aubuisson said Majano himself is promoting a coup d'etat in El Salvador but his colleagues in the government have not realized it.

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] It has also been noteworthy--and I want to be very clear about this--that in the 1 and 1/2 days I was under arrest at the 1st Infantry Brigade, a garrison which voiced total support for Colonel Majano, I was amazed to find out that the garrison officers or chiefs spoke against the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. They said that the PDC is to blame for everything happening to us. This meshes with what I denounced several days ago, that the only coup that has been underway in El Salvador is a leftwing coup against the PDC sponsored by Colonel Majano himself through the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]. The PDC has been so dumb that it doesn't know its real enemy. The PDC has been against the others, that is, the FAN and the officers that many have taken to calling progressive, but we are just nationalist. [end recording]

Major D'Aubuisson commented on U.S. Ambassador Robert White's intercession on behalf of Arnoldo Majano when it was disclosed that he would be replaced in the government.

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] Hence Ambassador Robert White's nefarious involvement. He was on the side of Majano when he was facing the crisis and Robert White threatened that if Colonel Majano were removed from the junta, he would take the responsibility of recognizing a government in exile. Through Colonel Majano, the National Coordinating Board of the Masses, the biggest subversive organization in the country, and the apparent political front, the FDR, [words indistinct] all aid for El Salvador. In view of this, the fellow officers tried to see how they might guide the situation another way due to the U.S. ambassador's pressure. It is still expected he is going to provide aid since he said he was going to get both military and economic aid. I also told you during this interview that that aid is a total farce. There is no decision on aid to our countries in Central America due to the uncertain situation we are experiencing. I don't know where Ambassador White [changes sentence] and by the way I want to make a very personal parenthetical statement. If Ambassador Robert White really has been manipulating us for 6 months with his offer of aid, I want him to tell us so. I want him to tell the Central American people, not just El Salvador, what aid he is offerring in order to intercede and blackmail all the decisions that pertain exclusively to the Salvadoran Government or to the military. Let him say what the economic aid consists of so this chaos due to which [words indistinct] can stop. [end recording]

Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson in conclusion made an appeal to the Guatemalan people.

[Begin d'Aubuisson recording] Allow me to tell the [words indistinct] people of Guatemala that from what we have been observing, the same pattern they used with us 2 years ago, is being used in Guatemala. Don't be afraid of the slanderous charges of Amnesty International regarding human rights violations. Gentlemen, that is the label used to refer to you. I ask the Guatemalan people to analyze and study this case so the same thing won't happen to you. Private business, get together. Be fair. Armed forces, remain united. Coexist with private business in several areas. Keep the ground responsible for the laws united. When there is anything that is legally unfair, let the bar association defend, retain or correct it and keep the church out of state decisions. If you keep those four pillars opposed to communism--private business, the military, the lawyers and the church--solid, Guatemala will not perish, and if Guatemala remains unchanged El Salvador will improve. [end recording]

TROOPS KILL 19 IN LOS NARANJOS, CHALATENANGO

PA170217 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 May 80 pp 3, 11

[Excerpt] A strong confrontation took place day before yesterday in Chalatenango, in Los Naranjos Canton, Las Vueltas.

An armed forces unit was ambushed by a contingent of men dressed in black and red uniforms. The action resulted in 19 subversive dead and 2 soldiers seriously wounded. The armed forces press committee reports that this unit had been transferred to different areas of the region for the purpose of collaborating in the agrarian reform orientation campaign when it was attacked by an undetermined number of activists. The clash intensified due to the number of combatants on both sides.

Pursuing their trail, trenches, high demonination bills that had been torn and burned, food, wigs, and other subsistence articles were found at the site. After being repelled, the extremists fled in disorder toward the demilitarized zone, where the presence of troops is prohibited according to the document signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, in July 1970, which established a distance of 3 km on each side of the traditional border line between El Salvador and Honduras.

It was established, states the official report, that these subjects are the same persons who have sown terrorism in that zone and made numerous Salvadorans abandon their homes and flee in fear toward Honduras.

Havana Radio Report

PA180230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] An operation to exterminate Salvadoran peasants from Chalatenango Canton is being carried out jointly by the Guatemalan, Honduran and Salvadoran armies.

They are reportedly peasants fleeing from repression toward the bordering territory of Guatemala and Honduras, where they are being massacred by military forces of both countries.

About 40 persons were also killed during a police-military operation against presumed guerrilla groups in rural areas near the city of Metapan.

Foreign Brigades Rumor

PA172141 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 May (AFP)--More than 100 extreme Leftist guerrillas were killed in the past 24 hours in clashes with the Salvadoran Army in the regions of Chalatenango and Santa Ana, in northern El Salvador, it was learned from a reliable source.

Five days ago the armed forces announced it had initiated a broad offensive in this area to try to neutralize important "insurgent" elements which could total 2,000 men.

The guerrillas sustained the casualties when they attacked several towns in the area defended by the armed forces, it was learned from the same source. The observers believe that this information could mean the insurgents have the initiative in certain sectors.

The extreme leftist mass organizations had announced over 1 week ago a "broad popular uprising" for 20 May, the anniversary of the death of 17 members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) outside the Venezuelan Embassy occupied by its commandos. Since then, the most uncontrollable rumors have been circulating in San Salvador regarding this eventual "general insurrection" in which in addition to Salvadoran insurgents, foreign combatants would be participating.

Some sources, usually reliable, said that strong international brigades of close to 3,000 men are in the Tamarindo area, in Nicaragua, near the Honduran border and some 50 km from El Salvador, prepared to intervene at any given moment. These brigades are allegedly made up basically of Chileans, Argentines, Venezuelans, Panamanians, Costa Ricans, Nicaraguans and Cubans. However, no confirmation regarding the existence of this international brigades camp has been obtained.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Armed Forces assert that they are ready to confront "any offensive" of the extreme left, which also called a general strike for 20 May. Groups of military troops have been deployed to guarantee public services such as water and electricity in the case of a strike.

A tense calm reigns in the capital, where the extreme left is still occupying two churches, the Calvario and Maria Auxiliadora in which, according to a rumor, the guerrillas are training.

VIOLENCE CONTINUES; CURFEW POSSIBLE

PA181517 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0800 GMT 18 May 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 18 May (LATIN)--Police reports have indicated that 11 people have died in terrorist actions in Nahuizalco, Cuscatlan, Cerro Verde and Zacatecoluca in Sonsonate and La Paz Cantons.

Meanwhile the National Federation of Independent Trade Unions announced a nationwide general strike next Tuesday to support an alleged general insurrection. Sources close to the armed forces high command reported that until last night at least 100 guerrillas and 10 regular army soldiers had died in confrontations in a rural area north of Chalatenango Canton on the Honduran border, where 1 and 1/2 months ago some 3,000 heavily armed revolutionaries seized several townships and declared the area "Free Territory of El Salvador."

The guerrillas sought refuge in the hills from where they are conducting forays into the neighboring townships and, reportedly, are terrorizing the local population which, refuses to cooperate with them.

Military sources asserted that the clashes began after the army undertook a cleanup operation to remove the guerrillas. The sources added that nearly 200 guerrillas and soldiers have been killed.

The Red Cross and the Salvadoran Green Cross reported that motorized units have been placed on the alert to move to the combat zone and help victims on both sides.

An army builletin said that some of the units have moved to various cantons including Sonsonate, Santa Ana, La Paz and San Miguel where violence has been claiming many victims among the civilian population in the last few days.

The alleged general strike planned by the federation has set all military and security corps in motion. They have reinforced surveillance to cope with the situation in the event that any insurrection activity occurs, it was officially announced.

Official sources hinted that if the strike includes the power and water services, the government of the civilian-military junta will order an overall militarization of those services.

It was also noted that the government might impose a curfew as a "stronger" way of preventing vandalism and looting.

ENTIRE NATION UNDER MILITARY CONTROL, PATROLS

PA172229 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 May 80 pp 3, 5

[Text] To abide by and enforce, abide by the Constitution, has been the watchword of the armed forces high command when it has ordered the military and security forces to proceed to combat subversive and crime in general.

The nation's three zones are currently under the control of the military and security institutions as desired by the people so that they may calmly carry out to their work.

Every day, by night and by day, they [as published] are being fought in various areas of the capital and the nation's interior.

Motor patrols by the infantry and by air patrols are constantly being carried out in order to guarantee the security of the citizens and private property.

To prevent smuggling of all kinds and the penetration of subversive elements, arms, ammunition and everything related to subversion, the Ministry of Defense and Security has ordered special sea patrols, especially near the Santiago sandbar, Punta Mizata, Los Cobanos, El Tamarindo, Puerto de la Union, Bahia de Jiquilisco, Jaltepeque estuary and other sectors.

Surveillance is also conducted by air and land to stop smuggling and the penetration of subversive elements.

The Salvadoran citizenry should be assured and aware of the fact that the armed forces are carrying out their duty of maintaining order and the security of the citizens and national territory.

The armed forces request the cooperation of the citizenry in general in order to carry out their work for the benefit of the security of the nation.

Units of the military and security bodies are continuing their searches, looking for arms and contraband of all kinds, both in the capital, in the towns of the interior and in the rural areas, especially on the border.

Official sources say there have been many seizures of arms, ammunition and smuggled merchandise and that the pace of action against these abnormalities will continue.

Members of the revolutionary government junta also point out that the citizens must contribute to the pacification of the nation and not heed rumors which affect the domestic situation and the progress of normal activities.

REPORT ON ANTICOMMUNIST UNDERGROUND GROUP EMERGES

PA170139 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 May 80

[San Salvador report by correspondent Carlos Samayoa, Jr]

[Text] To start off I want to tell you that in various parts of the country a total of 30 deaths have been reported today, 15 of them in San Miguel, where a number of attacks occurred. Six of the dead in San Miguel belonged to a single family killed by extreme leftwingers. The dead include a professor of the eastern university center. In Cojutepeque, a few kilomters east of the capital, it has been reported that two doctors, who were kidnapped by unidentified invididuals last night, have also been killed. The doctors showed signs of torture and bullet wounds but apparently were strangled to death.

Two bodies were found during an operation in Los Alvarado, San Vicente where two delinquents died. The authorities impounded weapons of various calibers, a radio transmitter and a receiver. The body of soldier Carlos Mata Martinez was also identified. He was shot dead last night inside a Defense Ministry vehicle. His death remains a mystery.

We have also received a communique from a new underground organization, the Salvadoran Salvation Army [Ejercito de Salvacion Salvadorena]. According to the communique, this group is anticommunist. In its most important paragraphs, it says the group has 10 brigades of combatants throughout the country and that its main goal is to exterminate the communists in El Salvador. It also claims credit for the dynamite attack at Don Rua Church which we have reported to the Radio Reloj audience. It says that if asylum is still given to Nicaraguan guerrillas in [church] offices, safe houses or churches they will be forced to destroy some of them.

It also sounded a warning to newsmen. Here is what that paragraph says: We attack the communique aired on the radio and we [word indistinct] newsmen not to state their opinions and link us to civic, political or trade union movement since the only solution to rid the country of foreign guerrillas and stateless communists is the armed, strictly military route. In conclusion the communique entreats newsmen to publish this entire communique.

Further Details On Group

PA181413 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1958 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 May (ACAN-EFE)--With the motto "a good communist is a dead communist" the Salvadoran Salvation Army [Ejercito de Salvacion Salvadoreno--ESS] today announced its formation here and its decision to fight militants of that ideology.

It said that it had decided, in defense of Salvadoran nationality, to put an end to Nicaraguan guerrillas and the guerrillas of other nationalities operating in El Salvador and to the last communist living here.

In a communique distributed by the media, the ESS said that its high command wants to send a message of hope to the newsmen and people of El Salvador, pointing out that it will fight alongside the armed forces "until the last communist living in El Salvador is eliminated." It reveals that it has 10 brigades of combatants across the land and that its members have already carried out several actions. It adds that the high command had decided to announce the existence of the ESS in a communique aired by three Salvadoran radio stations which were seized by the Jose Simeon Canas, Liberator of Slaves, Brigade on 12 May. It states that the Salvadoran people feel sympathy "toward their ESS and that more people are daily joining its ranks."

"On with the anticommunist popular struggle," it states, pointing out that its struggle will be condemned by the left and by Christian Democracy "as a struggle and strength of the right, which does not worry us, because whatever is said or stands in the way of achieving the objectives and goals of the left (Judas sat at the left of our lord) will be considred extreme rightist by the ESS."

In the communique broadcast on the radio stations, they warn reporters not to judge them as belonging to civic, political or labor movements "since the only solution for ridding the nation of foreign guerrillas and communists without country is the strictly military armed path." Concluding, the ESS claims responsibility for the dynamite attack at the Don Rua Churchin this capital and wans the anti-Christian church that if it continues to give asylum to Nicaraguans inside the church, which should be used for prayers and meditation, they will be forced to destroy some of these places.

The Manuel Jose Arce Brigade claimed reponsibility for the dynamite attack at the Don Rua Church, in which there were no casualities and only property damage.

The ESS concludes by saying it will eliminate the communists and their descendents and in addition, it will try the persons responsible for the nation's financial bankruptcy, whom it warns that in the event they are found guilty, they will be physically eliminated.

MAYORS OF 23 TOWNS IN USULUTAN RESIGN

PA180256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1901 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 May (ACAN-EFE)--Some 23 municipalities of the eastern department of Usulutan are leaderless as a result of the mass resignation of mayors late Saturday.

All of the resigning mayors are members of the nationalist Democratic Union Party. It was unofficially reported that most of them had received death threats from anticommunist entities.

In the past few months, five mayors of various Salvadoran towns have been killed by unidentified persons.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN BPR MEMBERS TURN THEMSELVES IN TO ARMY

PA180251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1838 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 17 May (ACAN-EFE)--Armed Salvadorans who said they were members of the Peoples' Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] turned themselves in to the Honduran Army, it unofficially reported here today.

The BPR members entered Honduras through the area known as Los Encuentros, in the western department of Ocotepeque which borders on El Salvador, and asked to be treated as refugees.

Honduran military patrols have reinforced the border with El Salvador because during the past 2 weeks 1,200 Salvadorans have fled from the battles being waged in their country.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER WHEELOCK WELCOMES NEW JUNTA MEMBERS

PA190309 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0054 GMT 19 May 80

[Speech by Commander Jaime Wheelock, agriculture and livestock development minister, on occasion of the 85th birthday of Augusto Cesar Sandino, delivered on 18 May at the Ruben Dario People's Theater in Managua--live]

[Excerpt] Those who are intent on seeing and chasing ghosts in every action taken by the Nicaraguan revolution--let us tell you that these are the patriotic and revolutionary traditions inherited from our parents and brothers; the blood shed by hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans; the immortal ideological and practical legacy from our general of free men; and the experience obtained from 20 years of struggle. This is the main foundation of the doctrine on which the Sandinist people's revolution is inspired.

In many ways, Sandino was not only a national liberation leader in Nicaragua. He projected himself as a true apostle of all those people in Latin America who were victims of imperialist oppression, economic dependency and underdevelopment.

The colossal work our revolution plans to carry out in no way is an isolated action. Rather it is part of the struggle waged by our backward and underdeveloped countries to solve their great economic and social problems.

The national struggle against the Somozist military dictatorship is considered part of the tenacious and unyielding effort of many sister nations to eradicate the type of military tyrannies which, in order to restrain economic and social demands of oppressed and exploited masses, were conceived, organized and provided with all sorts of instruments of destruction by the most reactionary sectors of imperialism. It is through these local dictatorships that the imperialists can assure themselves, without the need of an interventionist force, of their plans for geopolitical and economic domination. [applause]

With the defeat of the National Guard, the instrument of U.S. imperialism, on that triumphant 19 July, we can say that Nicaragua has taken a firm step toward national liberation and independence. [applause]

This date also opens the possibility for our people of waging a battle without quarter against oppression and poverty; the unjust and anarchic distribution of the land; the neglect in which our peasants are living; unemployment; and poverty faced by workers in the cities; the restrictions faced by small and medium merchants and industrialists. In summary, the problems which obstruct economic development for the majority of Nicaraguans are now a priority in the plans of the revolutionary government.

The ghastly legacy left by Somozism places a demand on the Sandinist revolution, consisting of promoting substantial changes for the benefit of sectors that have more needs. There can be no climate of harmony, social peace and internal stability without profound changes.

It is true that in these first months the more well-to-do sectors, those which had certain privileges, have resented some revolutionary measures and feel that the revolution is leaving them out. However, it is the intention of our vanguard and revolutionary government to guarantee farmers, merchants, and industrialists who are honest, competent and democratic, a participation in the tasks of national reconstruction. [applause]

For national reconstruction and for building a new Nicaragua, we have decided to have an economy of a social character in which--next to national enterprise and in harmony with them--there can be a private enterprise which, by paying interest to the national bank, production taxes and income tax, and complying with labor agreements, also fulfills an important role in the reconstruction.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction from the beginning have demanded from the entire population to be ready for hard work and be full of sacrifice on behalf of a successful and rapid recovery of the nation. Peasants, workers, employees, youth, and professionals have responded to this call with patriotic efforts. In the same manner, whose who have more than what they need to live comfortably must realize--as the workers, pesants and youths participating in the Literacy Crusade are doing--that today in Nicaragua everyone must make some sacrifice to save the nation and must share their wealth with those who have less or nothing. [applause]

Early this week there was news from Washington indicating that the U.S. Congress would not discuss a $75 million loan for the reconstruction of Nicaragua until the appointment of moderate elements to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was made clear. [shouts of "down with imperialism" and "long live national sovereignty"]

To this we must add that members of the U.S. Congress who are friends of the Somozist tyranny have been tenaciously working against not only the approval of the loan--which any way you look at it is a loan that some day the Nicaraguan people will have to pay--but are engaged in all sorts of maneuvers to obstruct any form of cooperation between the two governments.

Nicaragua wishes to have friendly relations with the people and the Government of the United States. But we must say that such an attitude does not in any way help the harmony the Nicaraguans demand. What is most significant in what the congressional spokesman expressed is the manifest attitude of intervening with all cynicism in the affairs which only concern the Nicaraguans. [shouts, applause]

From Estrada and Andres Castro to Zeledon, and from Sandino to Carlos Fonseca, and through them to the dawn of 19 July, we Nicaraguans have been struggling to assure our national independence, our sovereignty and the right to choose our future. [applause] The Nicaraguan revolution is a national revolution and a fundamentally anti-imperialist revolution. If we have to march on a road of difficulties, economic sacrifices and shortages to maintain the sovereignty of our fatherland, the people of Sandino are prepared to take that hard road to safeguard their liberty and their honor. [applause]

We also have to say that if, to safeguard that national independence, it becomes necessary to again bathe Nicaragua's countryside with our blood, we are much better prepared to die than to accept the humiliating freedom of slaves. [applause, shouts] It is not be the Diazes or the Chamorros or the Moncadas, but Sandinos's children who are prepared to defend national sovereignty.

We know that a large majority of the U.S. people admire the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguans, like all the friendly people and governments of the world. But there are warlike sectors that sell interventionism. Like Somoza, they would be happy to see the Nicaraguan revolution defeated--the defeat of a revolution that is also a revolution of the Latin American people and of all people who zealously search for liberty, peace, independence and social progress. [applause]

There are very small groups in our own country, pushed by their petty interests, their ambitions and their hatred from the humble people, who are interested in plotting, placing obstacles and defacing [the revolution] and in joining the worst interventionist circles of the United States as long as they can deprive the people of their right to liberty, progress, democracy and independence. However, those deluded groups are fooling themselves because this revolution, as a true revolution, is irreversible and will never take a step backwards. [applause]

Those sectors don't realize that behind the banner of Sandino, the general of free men, the leader of the small "crazy" army, there is a whole people, an army and a solid unity that guarantees victory.

Brothers, this evening the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front wants to deliver a message to the nation, to our people, to the whole world. Our brothers from the national leadership may come up. [announcer describes FSLN leaders coming to platform to pay homage to Sandino] We would like to explain that our brother Humberto Ortega is abroad on an assignment from the national leadership.

National leadership of the FSLN, on this day, as we commemorate the 85th anniversary... [announcer breaks in, says Arturo Cruz is former president of the Central Bank, reminisces about Sandino]...calls on Companero Dr Rafael Cordoba Rivas to form part of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. [applause] [announcer breaks in, says Cordoba Rivas has been Supreme Court justice]...We call these two persons companeros because they represent their sectors and because all their lives they have maintained a righteous position toward Somozism. Our national leadership believes our government must give opportunities to democratic Nicaraguans from various sectors to participate in the forging of a new Nicaragua.

Companeros Cruz and Cordoba are citizens who, regardless of their political and ideological positions, have been working loyally for national reconstruction. They have fulfilled the duties assigned to them in the reconstruction positively and have contributed to the strengthening of this revolution, which is popular and essentially anti-imperialist.

With this call for the integration of these two companeros into the government junta, the FSLN once again shows its democratic and unitary spirit. Since the beginning of this revolutionary process we have been provoked by elements of reaction and by those who, representing interests that are not those of Nicaragua, have tried to divide and destroy us. However, we have responded to each provocation with the voice of national unity and we have taken steps to broaden and to strengthen the participation of all honest sectors in the great task of national reconstruction. We have also been emphatic and clear in ratifying our right and our obligation to reject any foreign meddling. The integration of the new members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is a unitary, sovereign and independent action.

Long live the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction! Long live national unity! Long live sovereignty and national honor! Free fatherland...[shouts "or death!" applause]

New Junta Member Statement

PA190428 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0054 GMT 19 May 80

[Speech by Rafael Cordoba Rivas, new member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at rally at Ruben Dario Theater, Manague--live]

[Text] Today, in assuming important functions as a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, I do so with the same unhalting spirit as in those days when I was young and inspired by political [words indistinct], an independent criterion, love for public liberties--that have freedom of thought and expression as their cornerstone--proven honesty and the decision to overcome any personal interest for the well-being of the fatherland. [applause]

I implore God, my brother Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal [applause] and the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, [applause] to enlighten my mind and to strengthen my will to serve the Nicaraguan people [applause].

I accept the post in the junta as an order from my country to contribute to the reconstruction of a new republic to benefit the Nicaraguan people. I will try to continue the struggle that I have maintained all my life against the genocidal dictatorship and for justice. [applause]

We must understand that revolutions are vital processes in the life of any country, that changes in the economic, social and political structures are necessary. [applause] The importance of a revolution cannot be determined by studying cases of events that disturb a society in transformation. If this were so, revolutions would become a chain of crimes and not achievements and advances of mankind. [applause]

We must not forget that in Spanish America there is one revolution that is not merely political but that is trying to change the economic and sociological aspects of society. This is not a matter of substituting one political power for another but to change the social and economic relations and values of society. [applause] We can say that all Nicaraguans contributed to the political revolution and put an end to the dynastic dictatorship. But now we are working on the process of social and structural reforms that the Sandinist revolution is adding to the political revolution. This is what many Nicaraguans and many governments do not understand. Thank you. [applause]

ROBELO DENIES THAT HE SOUGHT ASYLUM IN EMBASSY

PA180054 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1400 GMT 17 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] It is completely false that Engineer Alfonso Robelo, leader of the true democracy in Nicaragua, has taken asylum in an embassy. Unofficial news reports disseminated in Nicaragua last night revealed that Robelo had to take refuge in an embassy.

AFP had reported earlier that unidentified persons had arrested Emilio Treminio, a well-known Radio Mundial newsman, and that his whereabouts were unknown. The only reason for Treminio's arrest was that he had aired Robelo's statements and messages over Radio Mundial of Managua. This situation is worrisome because the arrest of a radio commentator or a journalist means that censorship is being imposed or that freedom of press is being violated. We tried to contact the Radio Mundial people last night but it was very difficult. However, we got hold of Engineer Robelo this morning and we want him to tell us what is the truth about the rumor which circulated throughout Central America.

Go ahead, Engineer Robelo, we want to tell you that all of Central America is listening to you through the Inter-Central American Radio Organization [OIR] system: Radio Mundial in Guatemala, Cadena Sonora in El Salvador and Radio America in Honduras:

[Robelo] Good morning, I am truly surprised about the report that I had sought asylum yesterday. In reality, there hasn't been any incident that could have prompted that rumor. The only thing I can think of that may have confused the people is that 3 days ago, Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez made statements to the news media of the Sandinist Broadcasting System and BARRICADA in which he, in a very rash and illogical way, blamed me for anything that may happen to the literacy workers. I immediately responded the next day by telling him that I had at no time--during the Matiguas speech or the various news conferences held in the wake of my withdrawal from the junta--made any mention of the literacy workers.

Furthermore, I had opted, over the past few months, not to mention the problem of the literacy campaign with which I disagree. I do not disagree with work of the literacy workers who, with a truly patriotic spirit and much courage, are fully devoted to the campaign. My criticism of the campaign is that instead of being a social program--as it is an educational program--it has become or has been designed with a political objective in mind. It is not only political in the broad sense of the word but it carries a partisan political slant. This is even more to be criticized because it is a campaign that is being paid for by donations to the Nicaraguan people and state funds.

[Question] What is your biggest criticism of this literacy campaign of the Sandinist government?

[Answer] It should be a campaign to teach reading and writing so that the Nicaraguans can have a better economic standard and a greater political participation. Instead, this is a campaign aimed at getting more popular support for the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. The primer is designed in this way although it was paid for by the Public Education Ministry. In fact, its cover carries the FSLN flag at the same height and at the same place with the Nicaraguan flag. It is clearly a Sandinist Party campaign. What is more worrisome is that the primer, instead of containing words such as elections, votes and pluralism contains words such as exploitation, bourgeoisie and imperialism. In other words, the [word indistinct] campaign continues and we are not channeling our people toward a truly democratic orientation. We are not telling them that the way to elect their leaders is through the casting of secret votes in elections where many parties participate.

[Question] Engineer, it seems to me that this campaign is proof of the total replacement of the country's civic values for the FSLN's particular values. Is this your concern?

[Answer] I would not call it a total replacement. In being very unbiased I would say that the campaign is being used for the benefit of party politics.

[Question] What can you tell us about the arrest of newsman Treminio? He is a man who was currently handling the independent sector in Managua. He was apparently seized by units of the Sandinist army yesterday and is now missing.

[Answer] That is correct. He was apparently seized late last night or early today. This is something which has alarmed all of us because this is a procedure to sow fear. I believe that the same thing was done with [words indistinct] Commander Tomas Borge Martinez. The idea is to create fear in order to silence people. In my case, it ws a veiled threat. My reaction was to hold a news conference and blame Interior Minister Borge Martinez for anything that may happen. The case of Treminio is that he was seized and his newscast, which is the most popular in the morning and at noon time, has not been on the air. Consequently, the Nicaraguan people are feeling increasingly misinformed because of the lack of independent newscasts. There are no newspapers other than the official organ of the FSLN which is BARRICADA. Nicaraguan television is under the complete control of the FSLN. This leaves the country in a situation in which the persons who are within the revolution, such as me, and want to criticize the deviations and the [word indistinct] of this revolution are left without a way to express our opinion.

[Question] Thank you Engineer Robelo for answering the call of Radio America and the OIR stations, Radio Cadena Sonora in San Salvador and Radio Mundial in Guatemala City connected by microwave and making up the OIR network. The concern of Central America was that you had sought asylum after the vice president of the State Council, a representative of the private sector, preferred to flee rather than participate in the council. Regarding this, we read the statements of Mr Cardenal, the State Council vice president. We also read statements by Manuel Espinoza, a newsman and the government's press secretary, who said that Cardenal had fled. However, Cardenal said that he opted to leave rather than install a Marxist-Leninist government such as the one already installed in Nicaragua. This is according to Cardenal. What is your opinion of this, Engineer Robelo?

[Answer] In the first part of his letter, Engineer Jose Francisco Cardenal obviously said that he left the country in view of its situation and because of what he considers is the imminent fall of Nicaragua under a totalitarian dictatorship of Marxist-Leninist leanings. He said he left the country because he felt trapped in a situation which he described as already lost. There are Nicaraguans who feel that our place is in Nicaragua and it is here where we'll fight for democracy by using a civic method. I am totally in agreement with Cardenal's statements on Nicaragua concerning the fact that it is lost.

[Question] The reason for this interview was to deny that you had taken asylum. We are happy to have found you at home and to hear that you'll continue with the civic struggle in Managua. When is your next rally or speech?

[Answer] Our next rally is scheduled for Sunday, 8 June, in approximately 3 weeks. It will probably be held in (Masaine) or in La Concepcion, near Managua. They are always held in cities which are not capitals of departments in order to show the popular support for our Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, a party that defends democracy and (?liberated) socialism in our country.

[Question] The Sandinist government has not banned these rallies yet?

[Answer] We have always moved about with a lot of freedom.

FESGA DEPLORES CONTINUING STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA161448 (Clandestine) Official Voice of FESGA in Spanish to Nicaragua 0114 GMT 16 May 80

["Editorial section" of the Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces--FESGA]

[Excerpts] Our voice demands justice and democratic freedom for our people. To all the people of the world we issue an appeal from a former Sandinist [nor further identified] who does not want his country to be under the communist boot. He condemns the intolerable repression with which all of us here in Nicaragua are afflicted: abuses and barbarous acts committed with the acquiescense of the junta of national reconstruction from which Violeta Barrios Chamorro and Engineer Alfonso Robelo Callejas resigned with dignity as good Nicaraguans. They resigned because they believed that here in Nicaragua we are heading toward communist totalitarianism, since the most elementary rights of man have not been respected.

One of the first decrees issued by the Sandino communists was the decree of the state of emergency for 1 month. Afterward, they extended it for another 2 months, and finally they imposed a 6-month extension in one stroke. The institutions of justice were not functioning, there were no civil guarantees, there was no supreme court. Comrades and their legislators established the special courts of justice. Since their foundation, these courts have served, not to apply real and true justice, but rather for purposes of vengeance [words indistinct] as rotten as the regime of Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

People 'Live in Anarchy'

PA150324 (Clandestine) Official Voice of FESGA in Spanish to Nicaragua 0214 GMT 14 May 80

[FESGA is the acronym for the Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces]

[Text] The Sandino communist police on 12 May mounted an operation called "Death to Crime" in the eastern market, but it is they themselves who have prompted the people to steal and to live in anarchy.

If the people are going hungry, it is because they are out of a job and because there are no basic grains in the Nicaraguan basic foods enterprise because they were sent to Cuba. The people have to find food somewhere to feed their children.

ANNOUNCER ARRESTED FOR COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTS

PA162036 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Guillermo Treminio, a radio announcer with many years of militancy in the ranks of Somozism, has been detained because of the counterrevolutionary activities he had been carrying out through his two newscasts. Treminio, who was Somoza's personal radio announcer for many years, had been concentrating in the past few days on propagandizing a clandestine radio station installed by the Somozists. Treminio made a fuss yesterday, repeating over and over the frequency on which this Somozist radio station can be heard. Today it was announced that he will be turned over to the common courts tomorrow for prosecution by the attorney general's office.

VOICE OF FESGA REPORTEDLY BASED IN SAN PEDRO SULA

PA162017 Tequcigalpa Radio America in Spanish 170088 GMT 16 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Honduran authorities suspect the clandestine Somozist radio station is operating in San Pedro Sula, the second most important city in the country. The military government will not permit foreigners to involve Honduras in the problems of other nations.

There are strong suspicions that the radio station which calls itself the Official Voice of the Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces [FESGA] is operating in San Pedro Sula.

Capt Carlos Rodolfo Aleman, regional chief of population and immigration policy, said: We have been informed that the aforementioned radio station is operating from the industrial city of San Pedro Sula. Investigations are underway to determine who is responsible, since the military government cannot lend itself to a conspiracy of this kind.

The radio station began transmitting anti-Sandinist messages this week. It is so powerful that it is heard easily in Honduras and Nicaragua. The station is presumably located in the Rio de Piedras neighborhood. It uses the equipment and transmitter of an unidentified radio station of San Pedro Sula. If investigations being carried out by police in that city lead to the location of the radio station, persons involved will be severely punished, consulted sources stated.

Closing of Station

PA181812 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1717 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Managua, 18 May (ACAN-EFE)--The newspaper BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], reported today that a clandestine station which had been broadcasting proclamations against the Nicaraguan Government "has been dismantled" in Honduras.

The newspaper, which began to circulate today as a morning newspaper (it was an afternoon newspaper until yesterday), reported that the clandestine station was located in "Rio Piedras," on the outskirts of San Pedro Sula (on the Honduran northern coast).

Cuban-North American Prudencio Nodarse is listed as the person who operated the clandestine station's transmitter, which broadcast short wave programs.

The first to report on the operation of the station was the newspaper EL HERALDO of Tegucigalpa. The report adds that the Honduran Government later appointed a military investigations board headed by Col Amilcar Zelaya, commander of the security corps.

BARRICADA notes that thus far no official report has been issued in Honduras about the result of the investigations carried out on Saturday.

Regarding Nodarse, the FSLN organ indicates that he has been involved in various incidents in Honduras. It adds that Nodarse operated the station El Cisne in San Pedro Sula, that he broadcast anticommunist propaganda and that the Honduran Government closed the station for that reason. The newspaper adds that at one time the National Association of Honduran Newsmen asked the respective authorities to expel Nodarse.

'COMBATIVE PEOPLE'S MARCH' RECEIVES EXTENSIVE TV COVERAGE

FL171801 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish on 17 May begins nationwide coverage of the "Combative People's March" at 1348 GMT with shots of the Swiss Embassy which houses the U.S. Interests Section, and uniformed militia standing in front whom announcer Manolo Ortega says are unarmed. The march begins at 1400 GMT with peasants on horseback carrying large Cuban flags. The people, smiling, chanting, clapping their hands and waving to the camera walk at a steady pace past the U.S. Interests Section Office on Malecon Boulevard. People carry placards and small Cuban flags. They shout slogans such as: "Fidel, our friend, the peasants are with you", "Down with the scum," "Cuba, yes; Yankees, no", "Carter and the CIA, the same old dirt," "Down with the spy flights", "Let them go", "Carter, you fag, Cuba is not to be touched". Signs depict the U.S. Interests Office as a toilet bowl with rats scurrying into it, the Peruvian Embassy as a wormridden guava, and several show caricatures of President Carter. The people also carry posters of Fidel Castro. The mood is festive. Children are carried on piggyback and join in the chanting. Cameras are stationed at various points along the route, and there are two mobile units; one of them is on a tuna boat in the bay and another on a helicopter. Announcers say there are over 1 million people participating in the march in Havana. A soldier is seen here and there but the bulk of uniformed personnel seems to be around the U.S. Interests Office.

From time to time, the cameras take viewers to other parts of the island where simultaneous marches are going on. Five minute slots have been given over to Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Holguin, Camaguey, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Caimanera, Ciego de Avila and Cienfuegos. While the march is going on, announcers interview marchers including disabled Nicaraguan fighters, recount Cuban triumphs in the past, list imperialist crimes against Cuba and read messages of support for Cuba, including a message from Czecholslovak leaders. The announcers estimate marchers all over the island at 5 million. Cameras return frequently to what is called "Point One" in front of the Swiss Embassy. The march is still underway at 1800 GMT.

Further Details

FL172232 [Editorial report] Television coverage of the combative people's march has continued without interruption since 1400 GMT. The cameras have reported from different cities in the island on local marches and in Havana from a helicopter and a fishing trawler cruising in front of Malecon Boulevard as well as three locations at and near the U.S. Interests Section.

"Point 1," the camera located closest to the former U.S. Embassy building and current location of the U.S. Interests Section, has carried most of the coverage throughout the day. Cities visited by the camera were Guantanamo, Boqueron, Holguin, Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Ciego de Avila, Cienfuegos and Tunas, where similar marches were held during the day. At 2010 GMT the camera visited a ceremony at Boqueron during which the speakers, two young girls 8 and 11 years old, demanded the removal of the U.S. Naval Base from Guantanamo.

The last group to parade in front of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana was the municipality of East Havana. The participants in the march have been orderly moving at a steady pace and have been highly vociferous with steady chants of the same slogans repeated over and over. There have been no disorders or any type of violence. Participants can be described as a happy crowd, enthusiastic and very loud. At all times the U.S. Interests Section was surrounded by militiamen and policemen lined up three deep, shoulder to shoulder. Coverage ends at 2229 GMT as the march ends.

REFUGEES DEPART MARIEL DESPITE CARTER ORDER

WA162123 London REUTER in English 2047 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Havana, May 16, REUTER--Cuba today seemed determined to press on with a sealift which has ferried more than 50,000 refugees to Florida in small boats, despite President Carter's order that the flotilla be stopped. A record 6,727 refugees were shipped out by the flotilla yesterday, the official Cuban daily newspaper GRANMA reported.

A fleet of Cuban Government buses today took more refugees from a newly-opened extra immigration office in Havana to Mariel Harbor, the refugee loading point 25 miles west of the city, in an apparent effort to speed up the flow, witnesses said. At least 50,000 more people are waiting to emigrate, according to official Cuban sources.

Loudspeaker vans toured Havana today whipping up support for a "march of the fighting people" tomorrow past the U.S. diplomatic mission, where 383 refugees have been sheltering for the past two weeks after clashing with pro-government Cubans outside the building.

More than a million people are expected to take part in the march. Neighborhood vigilante committees have been making house-to-house calls for the past week to find out who intends to take part. Refusal is seen as opposition to President Fidel Castro.

Carter Decision Condemned

FL170153 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 May 80

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] Mr James Carter, imperial president, czar of the democracy and owner of the freedom monopoly in this continent and the world, has announced a five-point plan aimed at checking the flow of elements traveling to the United States via the Mariel-Florida route. Carter has ordered an end to the trips to our country from Florida and that those vessels presently in Mariel--1,072 according to GRANMA--must return empty. In addition, Carter has threatened to place those who disobey his orders at the disposal of the courts.

This is an interesting manifestation of cynicism and shamelessness. Mr Carter, the instigator and leader of the worms and antisocials, a man who has maintained an aggressive and provoking attitude against Cuba, now wants to stop what his stupid policy has brought about, as reported by GRANMA in its Mariel news section. We have expressed very clearly and publicly that the great majority of those who sought refuge in the Peruvian Embassy and others of the same type who want to go to the United States are not dissidents but criminals.

Now it appears that Mr Carter has said that he does not want to receive any more dregs of society, criminals and antisocials whom, with his stupid and aggressive policy toward Cuba, he encouraged and instigated to carry out illegal actions by closing the usual doors of access to the Yankee paradise. This same Carter was the one who not long ago said that he would receive with open heart and arms the dregs of society he now rejects and even threatens to deport from the United States.

The truth of the matter is that things have not been going well for Carter lately. He has been acting like a blind man trying to hit something and is behaving like a bull in a china shop. Upset by current events and the way they are turning against the United States, Carter has unleashed a campaign of false charges and lies and has even said that Cuba is sending mentally ill persons through Mariel.

Among the worms leaving through Mariel, there are some who might appear to be insane but they are not. They simply make it look as if they were in order to avoid having to work in order to live the lives of bums and hide their vocation for crime. Of those, we saw a select group in the documentary film Santiago Alvarez produced and which has been shown in all theaters of our country. There we saw some of the mentally ill who sought refuge in the Peruvian Embassy and who, according to their wishes, have gone to the Yankee paradise where Mr Carter repudiates them and says he does not want them.

What Carter and his advisors will never understand is that the fight with Cuba is very difficult and that it cannot be waged at the level of a peanut vendor like the present U.S. President. Following the colossal campaign of lies and false charges that the United States and its followers in the world unleashed against Cuba with the issue of the Peruvian Embassy, the response of the people of 19 April was impressive. Later on May Day the Cuban people demonstrated their combative spirit, their support for their revolution and leaders, their resolve to defend their revolutionary gains wherever and in whatever manner it may become necessary.

In the face of the new maneuvers by the Yankee government, which is trying to stop the Mariel-Florida sealift, tomorrow the people will once more express their sovereign and honorable will by condemning the blockade, the Yankee presence in Guantanamo against the will of the Cuban people and the spy overflights by SR-71 aircraft. It will be one more great event of a people who, as Fidel stated, deserve a place in history, deserve a place in glory and, of course, deserve victory.

FISHERMEN WILL RETURN TO BAHAMAS FOR TRIAL

FL161107 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The eight Cuban fishermen imprisoned in Nassau, the Bahamian capital, have returned home on bail. The fishermen were the crews of the ferrocement fishing boats numbers 165 and 54 hijacked Saturday by a Bahamian patrol boat.

An editorial published by the Cuban daily GRANMA Tuesday said that the patrol boat did not act in accordance with its country's interests. In an attempt to prevent the hijacking, Cuban Air Force planes sunk the patrol boat which did not identify itself as a Bahamian patrol boat.

GRANMA reported Thursday that the fishermen will return to Nassau in July to be tried in accordance with Bahamian law. GRANMA, the official voice of the Cuban Communist Party, stressed that in spite of the fact that what happened was unjust and the fishermen are innocent, Cuba's international policy, respect for the Bahamian Government and the honor of our fishermen are above any consideration.

GRANMA also reported that a Cuban delegation traveled to Nassau Thursday to resume negotiations with the Bahamian Government on the problem.

CUBA, USSR TO BUILD NUCLEAR ENERGY CENTER

FL161026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Cuba and the Soviet Union signed an agreement in Moscow on Thursday for the building of a nuclear research center in our country. The center will be used for the solution of problems of the economy and peaceful use of nuclear energy in Cuba.

The agreement was signed by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, member of the party Central Committee and of the Council of State and Cuban ambassador to the USSR, and Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

It was reported that research on energy matters, medicine and agriculture and radiochemical and radiomedical analytical studies will be made at the center.

GDR'S WEISS, DELEGATION CONCLUDE OFFICIAL VISIT

Trade Protocol Signed

FL160129 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Next 5-year period of trade between Cuba and the GDR will increase by 45 percent compared to the previous one, it was announced today at the signing ceremony of a final protocol at the conclusion of the economic negotiations for that period between the two countries. The documents were signed by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Humberto Perez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board.

The GDR will supply installations, machinery and equipment for the development of the sugar, nickel and cement industries and in the spheres of cultivation and processing of citrus fruits. In addition, the GDR will cooperate in the supply of equipment and parts for irrigation, communications and computers and will deliver pesticides, consumer goods and agricultural equipment.

The Cuban exports will increase quite considerably, mainly in commodities such as sugar, nickel, fresh citrus fruits, fruit juices, pimentos and citrus fruit concentrates.

Youth Work, Training Agreement

FL162234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Cuba and the GDR have signed in this capital the final documents ratifying an agreement on work and training for Cuban youths in that European nation. The agreements were the result of conversations conducted by delegations of the two countries. The documents were signed by Wolfgang Beyreuther, secretary of state for labor and wages of the GDR, and Joaquin Benavides, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Labor and Social security.

Coordinating efforts between the two sides began at the beginning of the week and covered a comprehensive examination of the work conducted in recent years in that sphere and future development of that cooperation. After signing the protocol, Beyreuther and Benavides referred to the importance of that type of cooperation and what it means for the friendly and solidary relations between Cuba and the GDR.

Weiss Interviewed

FL171424 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 May 80

[Interview with Gerhard Weiss, vice president of the GDR Council of Ministers moments before his departure from Havana on 16 May; in German with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Gerhard Weiss, Cuba and the GDR signed a few hours ago a protocol concerning the talks on the coordination of the economic and social development plans between Cuba and the GDR.

At the same time it has been announced that Comrade Erich Honecker will visit our country at the end of this month. We would like to know the significance of this visit within the framework of the relations between Cuba and the GDR.

[Answer] Yes, we signed a protocol on the economic relations between the two countries for 1981-85. This protocol provides for a 45 percent trade increase over the preceding 1976-80 period. The protocol also provides for the GDR's participation in the implementation of a series of investments. What we signed a while ago in this protocol is based on the directives and agreements reached by our top leaders, Comrades Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro. Of course, the forthcoming visit that has just been announced for the end of this month acquires a particular importance. This visit acquires a special significance because of the international situation our two countries are facing at present. Concerning political matters, our two states fully coincide in their views. There is also full agreement in the evaluation of the international situation. This visit, at this moment, also shows the world the level of our level of our relations of friendship, our very fraternal relations. This visit will give renewed impetus to the subsequent development of relations between our two states and peoples.

Reception Attended by Castro

FL161758 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and of the government, last night attended a reception in honor of Gerhard Weiss, vice president of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is visiting our country. The reception was hosted by Dr Harry Spindler, the GDR's ambassador to Cuba. Also present were Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice presidents of the councils of State and Ministers and members of the party Politburo; the members of the delegation headed by Gerhard Weiss; and Cuban state officials and leaders.

The GDR delegation concluded official talks yesterday with the signing of a final protocol for the coordination of social and economic development plans for 1981-85.

Delegation Departs

FL162329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today concluded his official visit to Cuba. Humberto Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, accompanied the delegation headed by the high German official, to the air terminal.

HAVANA ANNOUNCES OFFICIAL VISIT BY ERICH HONECKER

FL161014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] A delegation of the GDR party and state will pay an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba at the end of May 1980 in response to an invitation from Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers. The delegation will be headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council.

BAHAMAS

CUBAN MISSION RETURNS HOME PROMISING REPLY TO DEMANDS

FL161310 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] The Cuban delegation holding talks with the Ministry of External Affairs on the sinking of the HMBS Flamingo returned to Havana, the capital of Cuba, last evening following 3 hours of discussions. Newsman (Darrell Miller) has more on that story:

[Begin (Miller) recording] There was no resolution of the issues about the Flamingo incident but the Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs, Dr Pelegrin Torras, said that his government would reply at the earliest opportunity to four demands made by the minister of external affairs, the Honorable Paul L. Adderley.

These requirements, Mr Adderley said, are for a formal and unconditional apology; guarantees that the sovereignty, independence and territorial entegrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas will be respected in the future by the Government of the Republic of Cuba; an unconditional agreement by the Government of the Republic of Cuba to make full compensation for the loss of Bahamian lives and the damage to Bahamian property; as well as an apology for the contemptible insult to the officers of the Bahamas Defense Force, the government and people of the Bahamas for the despicable allegations made against them.

Dr Torras said that his government pledged unequivocally that the eight Cuban fishermen released on bail Wednesday would return to Nassau for trial on July 1st.

A special note was sent to the Government of the Republic of Cuba earlier on Thursday. The note said in part that the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas rejects unequivocally and most emphatically the provocative, insulting and despicable language attributing the actions of the Bahamian patrol boat, its crew and the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas to criminals and the agents of a foreign government. The government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, continued the note, regards this as a most contemptible insult to its independence, dignity and integrity which displays a callous disregard for the honor of peace-loving Bahamians for which the Government of the Bahamas demands an unconditional apology. [end recording]

The arrival of the Cuban delegation at Nassau's international airport yesterday afternoon was protested by hundreds of Bahamian demonstrators.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet office announced yesterday that it is with the deepest regrets but the search has been called off for the four Bahamian Marines missing since Saturday when the Flamingo was sunk by Cuban military aircraft. The prime minister said the search had been carried out vigorously since Sunday morning and that it is with great reluctance that the government decided that further search activities would be futile. Mr Pindling said all Bahamians mourned theloss of our brave men and he acknowledged the assistance of the U.S. Coast Guard in the search mission. Our correspondent in Grand Bahamas (Oby Wilscomb) tells us that the newly formed Grand Bahamas Youth Council has announced the staging of solidarity with the people of the country in the wake of the tragic incident at sea last week.

ECUADOR

CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITY NOW SUPPORTS ROLDOS

PA160419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0256 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Quito, 15 May (EFE)--Ecuadorean politics took an unexpected turn today when a redeployment of forces occurred in Congress, leaving the sectors which may support the executive with a majority of votes.

Since 10 August 1979, when democracy was restored in Ecuador, the legislative majority was controlled by the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], with the support of liberal and conservative votes.

When the president prepared to call to a plebiscite, the legislators approved in principle a formula on the conversion of the present national Chamber of Representatives into a two-chamber congress, a formula which may please the executive. When this formula was discussed on Friday, President Roldos suspended calling a plebiscite for a week. This deadline expires tomorrow.

In recent days Congress has discussed a formula in order to give it a final draft and it was evident today that Bucaram no longer controls his allies of yesterday, the liberals and conservatives. In two successive votes, on matters of form for dealing with the formula, Bucaram did not obtain support for his theses. This has never occured during the past 9 months. Tomorrow Congress will vote on a formula for an understanding with the executive. Government spokesman Carlos Cortez said tonight President Roldos is awaiting the congressional decisions and his decision will be announced once the deadline granted to Congress to approve a formula for understanding has expired.

KING JUAN CARLOS, QUEEN SOFIA CONCLUDE VISIT

PA181555 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpts] King Juan Carlos said farewell to Ecuador today, acknowledging that he found Ecuador to be a lively and modern country and stressing that the highlands and the coast synthetize the Ecuadorean nationality. Answering a pithy greeting by Mayor Antonio Hanna during a solemn ceremony at which the municipality of Guayaquil declared the Spanish monarchs guests of honor, Juan Carlos disclosed that he and the queen did not want to leave Ecuador without visiting this port.

The monarch spoke shortly after a ride from Simon Bolivar airport to the minicipal palace where, in the presence of President Jaime Roldos, he received many signs of affection.

SURINAME

PARLIAMENT GRANTS BROAD POWERS TO PRIME MINISTER

FL161031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The Surinamese Parliament has granted broad powers to the government of Prime Minister Henk Chin-a-Sen who was appointed to that post on 25 February by the National Military Council which deposed the government of Henck Arron. Twenty-five members of Parliament voted in favor of the action while one deputy abstained. The prime minister described the vote as a new way of reestablishing the people's trust in the parliamentary system.